

THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

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in advance.

PROMINENT BREEDERS OF PURE-BRED STOCK IN WESTERN CANADA

WHO THEY ARE, WHERE THEY LIVE,
AND WHAT THEY LOOK LIKE.

Alex. Wood.

Alex Wood, Souris, Man., is a Scotchman by birth, having been born in Berwickshire, Scotland, and he is succeeding well and is gaining in this country, a reputation as a breeder and exhibitor of high-class Oxford Down sheep. He has been farming in Manitoba for only six years, and in 1897 he made his first



purchase of pure-bred stock. It consisted of one ram and four ewes from the flock of Henry Arkell, Arkell, Ont., well known as a successful breeder of Oxford Downs. The following year he purchased six head, and seven more last year, all from Mr. Arkell. Mr. Wood is no novice with pure-bred stock, having spent many years of his life on farms where none but the best of stock was kept. He thus brings years of experience and familiarity with sheep to his aid in developing his flock. He now has 28 head in all—a uniform flock, which has been most successful at Winnipeg and Brandon exhibitions, as well as at the local shows. He has won 38 1st, 19 2nd and two 3rd prizes, 9 diplomas and one special at the above shows.

J. J. Moir.

J. J. Moir, Glendinning, Man., was born at Exeter, Huron County, Ont., that county from which so many Western settlers have come. He has been here for 11 years, and 8 years ago commenced keeping pure-bred stock. His practical training as a farmer's son in handling stock is now put to good account,



and he is succeeding nicely in a quiet way. He keeps Shropshire sheep, Poland China swine, and pure-bred poultry, of which he has pens of B.P. Rocks, L. Brahmas, R. C. Brown Leghorns, Mammoth Bronze turkeys and Pekin ducks. In 1894 he was a successful exhibitor of poultry, swine and sheep at Belmont, Cartwright and Killarney fairs. Next year he was out with a larger entry, and again very suc-

cessful. Each year since has seen some improvement in his stock in both number and quality, and a most successful exhibitor at a number of the local fairs.

Henry Byers.

In such a first-class dairying district as Macgregor, Henry Byers should meet with good success for his Jersey cattle, and especially so being situated close to the town. Though only handling Jerseys for two years, his long experience of 23 years in this country will be of great value to him in developing his herd. His foundation stock were purchased at the dispersion sale made by James



Bray, Longburn. Mr. Byers purchased a bull, two cows and three heifers. One of the cows was the one that won the butter test at the Winnipeg Industrial that season. Since this purchase, he has bought one cow. At the 1898 Winnipeg Exhibition he was a most successful exhibitor, but last season he did not show on account of being away from home. He has now 12 head in all, and all comfortably housed. He thinks the Jerseys are just the cows, and that every dairy farmer should have them.

John Turner.

John Turner, Bonnie Brae Farm, Carroll, Man., is a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and has been farming for about eight years in Manitoba, and the most of that time has been handling pure-bred stock. He farmed for some time in Ontario County, Ont., and has always handled good grade cattle with a pure-bred Shorthorn bull at the head of the herd.



But since coming to Manitoba he has handled Polled Angus, believing them to be hardier and thus better suited to the West. His foundation stock was obtained from Rt. Hall, Griswold, whose farm he rented on shares eight years ago for a term of five years. He bought the section he now lives on three years

ago, and another half section last fall. Two years ago he made a further purchase of four heifers from Mr. Hall. This makes his herd up to 17 head of pure-bred Polled Angus cattle. So far Mr. Turner has not shown at any of the larger fairs, being satisfied to attend a few of the local ones. He has been more interested in getting his farm into shape and in putting up good stabling. He expects to have 500 acres of wheat, 110 acres of oats, and 30 of barley this year. He has put up a new house 20x28 feet, a stable 40x65 feet, a piggery 16x24 feet, and a granary 20x20 feet. Besides pure-bred cattle, he has Berkshire swine. He is well pleased with The Farmer as an advertising medium.

Wm. King.

William King, Fork River, Dauphin, hails originally from London, England. He was farming for 15 years at Carnduff, Assa., and has now been more than 18 months at his present place in the Dauphin country. Before coming to Manitoba he spent some 13 years in Ontario. This training has thus been a practical one, and gained largely on his father's farm, where



good cattle were always kept. He started breeding pure-bred cattle in 1896, though he had kept a pure-bred bull at the head of his herd for some years, having purchased "Sunrise of Beresford," a Shorthorn, of J. E. Smith's breeding, in 1892. In 1896 he purchased a bull, "Windsor V," and two cows, "Mina of Beresford" and "Fair Maid of Beresford," from the same herd. In 1898 he added two heifers, "Royal Princess VII" and "Queen of Scots," from J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont. These animals have done well with him, and at the local shows have taken their share of awards. Mr. King also keeps Berkshire swine, Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn fowl. His present stable accommodation is of the pioneer style, but comfortable withal. His herd of Shorthorns now numbers 10 head, one bull and nine females.

The County Council of Cheshire, Eng., has been making interesting tests with tuberculin with a herd of 70 cows, its own property. One bull reacting showed no trace of disease that the veterinarian could detect. Of 11 cows reacting no trace of bacilli could be found in the milk, but the milk from one cow, inoculated into small animals, killed them in five days. No trace could be found in the udder of this cow by careful handling, and even when killed the naked eye could detect nothing amiss. Microscopical inspection showed one quarter of the udder diseased and more in her lungs. This was a very healthy looking cow and a good milker.

A pig should weigh from 2 to 2½ lbs. when dropped, and at a week old, if doing well, it will be double that weight.



MOUNTED INFANTRY HORSES.

The Calgary Herald's standing campaign against Dr. McEachran has broken out again, says the Macleod Gazette, and for the last two weeks that journal has been raging violently. The campaign spread to the City Council and to the Board of Trade, both of which bodies have met and resolutely and generally done all in their power to make Dr. McEachran feel the heavy hand of the City of Calgary. The gist of the complaints is that Dr. McEachran, in buying horses for Strathcona's horse, has not made proper selections. That is to say, he has not—of course in the opinion of the Herald, the Board of Trade and the City Council of the City of Calgary—secured horses which are suitable for the work they have to perform, and individual instances are quoted to help to prove the charges, in which horses of a most venerable age have been accepted. We are not particularly exercised about the matter except for the fact that the Herald's remarks and the resolutions passed by the intituitions referred to above, might lead non-residents to suppose that they voice the sentiments of Southern Alberta, and consequently of the main body of ranchers. It may be well consequently to state that they do not voice the general opinion of this part of the country. The horses bought by Dr. McEachran in Southern Alberta are a good, clean, serviceable bunch, and we have no hesitation in prophesying that they will work all round the English cavalry horses. There may be, doubtless are, individual horses that will turn out to be worthless, but that is unavoidable. The best vet. living could not prevent such contingencies.

It is to be presumed that Dr. McEachran was perfectly well aware of the stamp of horse required, and it is also to be presumed that he bought the stamp of horse he wanted. They may not be the standard of English army cavalry horses, but Dr. McEachran, we are quite sure, whatever anybody else may have stated, never suggested that he wanted horses of that type. What he wanted was a number of the ordinary saddle horses, common to the ranching country; horses that may not be paragons of beauty, but which are as tough as they make them; and certainly in so far as this part of the country is concerned, he got what he wanted. And when Dr. J. G. Rutherford, the member for Macdonald, Man., states, as he did state in the House of Commons, "that the prices offered by Dr. McEachran in the Northwest Territories are such as to make it quite possible, in fact probable, that he will not be able to secure what he wants," why that gentleman does not know what Dr. McEachran wants (which is extremely probable), or he is talking "through his hat." The horses taken are for the use of mounted infantry, a fact that seems to have been overlooked by the doctor's opponents. They are not intended for a cavalry regiment, and we unhesitatingly maintain that the type of horse bought exactly fills the bill; and it is a fact that is worth taking note of, that in view of the probable large increase in the mounted infantry branch of the British army in the near future, it is not at all improbable that Dr. McEachran's choice of horses for the Strathcona's Horse, when it is seen

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty, from the best strains in the United States.

W. J. HELLIWELL, Oak Lake, breeder of Short-horn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins. All kinds of above young stock for sale. Prices right.

R. L. LANG, Spruce Bank Farm, Oak Lake, Man., breeder and importer of Shorthorn Cattle, improved Berkshire Swine, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Young stock for sale. 2448

WM. McBRIDE, importer and breeder of improved Chester White Pigs. Young stock for sale. Pairs and trios furnished not akin. Address—Wm. McBride, Box 253, Portage la Prairie, Man.

JAMES GLENNIE, Longburn, Man. Importer and breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull Calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

KENNETH McLEOD, Dugald, Manitoba. Chester White and Suffolk Pigs for sale. My stock are prize winners at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition

JAS. TOLTON, Walkerton, Ont., importer and breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. A number of exceptionally fine young bulls. Prices right.

JOS. YUILL & SONS, Meadows Farm, Carlton Place, Ont., breeders of Ayrshires, Shropshires, Berkshires, B.P. Rocks. Young stock for sale.

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and P. China Swine. Young stock of both classes for sale. Prices satisfactory.

F. W. GREEN, Moosejaw, Assa., breeder and importer of high-class Shorthorns. Some fine young stock for sale, climetized to Western range.

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and introducer and grower of Western (or native) Rye Grass. Seed for sale.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonny Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Address, John Turner, Carroll, Man.

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JAS. ROBERTSON, Beaver Brand Farm, Glendale P.O., Man. Poland China Pigs, Hereford Bull Calf; also Brome and Rye grass seed for sale.

A. & J. MORRISON, Carman, Man. Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. One 11 and one 24 months old bulls of exceptional quality for sale.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nation Mills, P.Q. Importers and Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1642r

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep, Lake View Ranch, Mile Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. 1588

BRAMPTON JERSEY HERD. Full stock of A. J. C. Cows, Heifers and Bulls. Extra quality. B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.

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L. A. BRADLEY, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, breeder of Tamworth Pigs. Young Pigs for sale.

JAMES RODGERS, Panima, Alta., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. A few young hulls for sale

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Assa., breeder of Polled Angus and Berkshires. Young Pigs for sale.

W. M. SMITH, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Ayrshires, Southdowns, P. Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Poultry.

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

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ALEX. McNAUGHTON, Roland, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Pol. Chinas. Young stock for sale

W. E. BALDWIN, Manitou, Man. Tamworths. Orders booked for young Pigs from imp. stock

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J. R. HENRY, Chater, Man., breeder of Berkshire Swine and W. P. Rocks. Write or call.

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W. C. MURDIN, Plumias, Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. Young bull for sale.

J. H. KINNEAR, Souris, Man., breeder of Short-horn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

JAS. MURRAY, Breeder of Border Leicester Sheep. Young Rams for sale. Lyleton, Man. 1627r

GEO. RANKIN, Hamiota, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Stock always for sale. 2443

ALEX. WOOD, Souris, Man., Breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

WANT, SALE OR EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

Percheron Stallion Wanted.—Parties having Percheron stallions for sale will find it to their advantage to communicate with Mr. John Cook Hamiota, Man. 6.

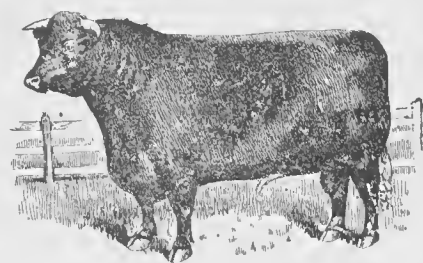
Farm Land and City Property for Sale.—Lands for sale in almost every municipality in Manitoba. Write for particulars—R. S. Conklin, cor. Main and Market sts., Winnipeg, Man.

For Sale.—Cultivated farm; also cheese and butter factory, near Silver Plains, Man., on Northern Pacific railway, about one mile from station, 24 miles from Winnipeg. Everything in good order. For particulars, write John S. Campbell, Silver Plains, Man. 6-7.

Farm For Sale.—At Innisfail, Alta. Choice homestead farm, fenced and divided, 30 acres broken, no scrub, good hay slough, house, stables, etc., 1½ miles from creamery. Also 30 cattle, 4 horses implement and effects, Melotte separator and household effects. For full particulars, apply to S. Twissell, Innisfail, Alta. 6-7.

W. D. FLATT HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Importer and breeder of SHORTHORN CATTLE.



Golden Fame (imp. 26056) (72610).

My herd is one of the largest in America, both imported and Canadian bred. A very choice selection of both sexes always on hand for sale. Personal inspection invited. Address all communications:

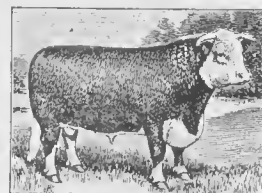
JAMES SMITH, Manager, Millgrove, Ont.

Ry. Station and Telegraph, Hamilton, Ont., on main line Grand Trunk Ry.

For Herefords

call on or write

J. E. MARPLES, Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man.



R. McLENNAN, Moropano P.O., Man.

Lakeside Stock Farm.



SHORTHORN COWS AND HEIFERS

of first-class breeding for sale, in calf to imported bull Sir Colin Campbell.

what a hardy and useful animal has been supplied by this country, will lead to a large demand in the future for this very class of horse—a kind, be it remarked, of which there are more in this country than of any other class.

The Calgary Herald, etc., etc., have worked up much indignation over one or two instances in which it is claimed fabulously venerable old plugs have been accepted by Dr. McEachran in Calgary. This may be so, but if it is, we cannot but think there were good and substantial reasons for their purchase. Dr. McEachran, wherever he has bought horses, has had the assistance of a second vet., sometimes two; and it is not a particularly difficult undertaking for a qualified veterinary surgeon to tell the age of a horse. As a matter of fact, it may interest the Calgary Herald to know that all the horses bought for Dr. McEachran were not intended for saddle horses; a certain number were required for packing purposes.

One other point which may be noticed

SHIRE HORSE SHOW.

The twenty-first annual show of the English Shire Horse Society was held at London on February 27th. The stallion classes were well filled, 69 competing in the two-year-old class, and 73 in the three-year-old. A large proportion of the honors went to the descendants of the notable horses of the earlier stages of the Society's existence, "Harold" blood leading. First place in yearlings and the championship of the one, two and three-year-old classes went to "Buscot Squire," shown by A. Henderson, of Buscot. This was considered one of the most perfect animals of his age and breed. He is a son of past champion "Mark-eaton Royal Harold," and grandson of "Harold," his dam also of royal blood. In two-year-olds, the heirs of the Duke of Westminster had 1st with "Phenomenon II," a very choice colt.

In three-year-olds, Wainwright led with a Derbyshire bred colt, "Rock's Chief," son of past champion "Bury Victor Chief." In four-year-olds, Henderson's "Buscot

OLD COUNTRY POINTERS.

By One Who Knows, Innisfail, Alta.

I see that in The Nor'-West Farmer of November 6th, 1899, page 787, in your account of the Glasgow Stallion Show, in your last sentence you say "Hence, 'Mercurio,' placed first by one set of judges, was set back to third by new men." I was at the Glasgow Stallion Show and know about it; and besides, I have before me as I write the catalogue of the show you describe. There is a class for aged stallions competing for the Glasgow premium. All exhibitors sign a schedule when giving in their entries, binding themselves under a penalty of £100 to accept the Glasgow premium if awarded to any of their exhibits, and to travel their stallion in the Glasgow district at £3 10s. for service fee and £3 10s. when the mare proves in foal. There is a similar class for three-year-old stallions. There are also open classes for aged stallions and open classes for three-year-old stallions. In these classes there are no restrictions as to serving in any district, and the prizes are £20, £10, £5, £3 and £2. In the restricted classes for the Glasgow premium, there is only one prize of £80 given in each. Now "Baron Kitchener" and "Royal Garth's Heir" did not compete for the Glasgow premium. The former is to stand at Mertoun House at £10 a mare, foal or no foal, and the latter is engaged by the West of Fife Clydesdale Horse Society, so your idea about different judges placing the animals in different positions is all wrong. I had it pointed out to me that there must be queer work judging in Scotland, putting the same horse first and then third the same day.

In The Farmer of Nov. 20th, 1899, page 831, you advise sons of our Western breeders to go over and hire as cattlemen with some of the well-known breeders in Scotland. Mr. Duthie has none but experienced cattlemen; no young, foolish gallots there. It is the same also at Uppermill. The stock are too valuable to have any but tried men among them.

Same page you say "We are not aware that the Cruickshanks ever sought or won showyard honors." Let me point out that I knew Anthony and Amos Cruickshank well, especially the latter, and that they showed very considerably. In McCombie's "Cattle and Cattle Breeders," 1st edition, published in 1875, he says: "Foremost among eminent breeders of Shorthorns in the north at the present time are the Messrs. Cruickshank, Sittytton. Their fame is European; they own the largest herd of Shorthorns in the world." And again: "At their annual sales bull calves bring high prices; for some as much as sixty, eighty and a hundred guineas each have been paid." Speaking of Mr. Hay, of Shethin, whose successor and son-in-law I also knew well, Mr. McCombie, on a previous page of the same book, writes: "He and the Messrs. Cruickshank, Sittytton, had everything their own way in the showyards for years."

In The Farmer of Jan. 5th, page 8, is an article "Breeding for Usefulness." That was really Amos Cruickshank's idea. I have been often at Sittytton, which was one of the farms leased by Mr. Cruickshank and where he resided, and where the cows and bulls were, and had many talks with the old man. Mr. Cruickshank told me that he had an ideal animal, and when he saw an animal that came near that ideal, he bought it if there was no bad blood showing in the pedigree. He did not care whether it was Bates or Booth bred, and he had some that could scarcely claim either, and were traced to Collings blood, from which these two sprung. The second point in Dryden's idea, to lay



Two-year-old Hackney Stallion, Rosseau Royal Oak.

The property of H. N. Crossley, Sandy Bay Stock Farm, Rosseau, Parry Sound, Ont. Rosseau Royal Oak, 78 C.H.S.B. sired by Royal Standard, (imp.) 58 C.H.S.B., 3918 E.H.S.B., a well known championship winner at Canadian Horse Shows; dam Lady Cocking, (imp.) 11 C.H.S.B., 5530 E.H.S.B. She was 2nd prize aged mare and 4th prize mare any age at the Chicago World's Fair, and is a well known winner at Canadian shows. Rosseau Royal Oak was shown only once and that at the Toronto Industrial in 1899, where he won first place.

in connection with the underhand tricks claimed to have been played off on Dr. McEachran by certain Calgary horsemen to induce him to buy their horses is this: every person selling any horse to Dr. McEachran for the use of the Strathcona Horse, before receiving pay for the same, was required to sign a document in which it was guaranteed that the age, soundness and general description of the horse or horses sold was correct as per the description which had been furnished by the seller, and which was filled in on the back of the document, and it was expressly stipulated that in the event of such description, age, etc., turning out to be other than as furnished, the seller bound himself to take back the horse and refund the money.

"Harold," also a grandson of "Harold," was 1st, and for the third time champion of the breed. For stallions under 16.2, Lord Rothschild's "Vulcan VII" was 1st. Over 16.2, Lord Middleton's "Menestral" was 1st.

In females, the Prince of Wales had 1st for yearlings; Goulding's "Lily of the Valley" got 1st for two-year-olds, and P. A. Muntz 1st for three-year-olds, and championship of the three youngest classes with "Dunsmore Combine." In four-year-olds, Crisp's "Southgate Charm" was 1st and champion, Lowndes's "Fuchsia" 2nd. Under 16-hand mares, the 1st went to the Prince of Wales. In the past and present champion list, 1st went to Sir J. B. Maple for "Dunsmore Gloaming"; 2nd to Lord Rothschild; 3rd to Crisp's "Aurea," dam of the champion "Buscot Harold."

Russell will hold its Spring Horse Show on April 20th.

The taste for pork is changing, and farmers will do well to watch that change.

on flesh instead of fat, would have been difficult to prove without killing the animal. It is admitted on all hands that one of the principal characteristics of the Cruickshank type is that it responds quicker to good feeding than either the Booth or Bates, but I do not think that Amos Cruickshank thought of the points as described by Mr. Dryden. He wanted a healthy beast of certain shapes, and many of the animals he bought when mated did not breed as expected, so culls were sold. When the animals which the Messrs. Cruickshank bought and mated did not produce stock coming up to their expectations, they and their produce were sold. One of the favorite tribes at Sittyton was the "Clippers," origin "Clipper," a cow bought in 1852 from Mr. Irvine Boswell, of Kincausie, in Kincardineshire, and one of his most famous cows was

Charmer, by *Champion of England—bred by A. Cruickshank.

Ceremony (dam), by *The Baron—bred by R. Chaloner.

Clipper (g. dam), by *Billy—bred by Cap Barclay.

Favorite (gg. dam), by †Dandy—bred by J. Boswell, of Kincausie.

Keepsake (ggg. dam), by Tip Top—bred by Cap Barclay, of Ury.

Old Lady (gggg. dam)—bred by Mr. C. Mason, of Chilton, Durham.

* Champion at Aberdeen and Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. †1st at Aberdeen.

Cap Barclay, of Ury, was a Quaker, and one of the first breeders of Shorthorns in Scotland.

"Pride of Morning," the Nestor of the Collynie herd, is an inbred Clipper, as both his sire and dam are of that tribe.

"Champion of England" was the making of the Sittyton herd, so A. Cruickshank thought; he was the first "crack" bull born there. Sittyton was entered in 1834.

The famous tribe at Upper Mill is the "Missie," and the best of them have the "Heir of Englishman" cross. That bull did for Upper Mill what "Champion of England" did for Sittyton.

WESTERN STOCK GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association will be held at Medicine Hat on Thursday, the 12th April next, commencing at 10 a.m. Arrangements have been made with the C.P.R. so that members attending the meeting will be able to make the return trip for the single fare. In order to take advantage of this concession, it will be necessary to take a receipt for the fare paid to Medicine Hat on the standard form supplied by the company's agents.

A delegation from the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba and the N.W.T. is to meet the Western Stock Growers, to secure their co-operation in trying to get a cavalry remount station established here for purchasing and training horses for the Imperial army. A large attendance is expected.

Angus Mackay, of the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, said at a recent institute meeting that two pounds of barley and one pound of wheat would make a pound of pork, while it would take six pounds of barley alone to get the same result. A country exchange reports that five Tamworth grade pigs killed to dress an average of 194 lbs. at the age of six months five days. They were fed no milk, only wheat and barley chop, with water to drink. There must be something in that doctrine of Mr. Mackay's.

Marchmont Stock Farm.

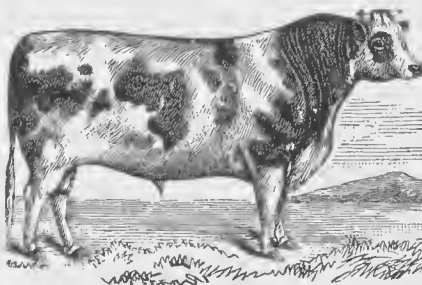


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Of great quality and breeding, at moderate prices.

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Telephone. (7 miles North of Winnipeg.)

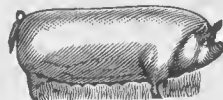


Holsteins, Yorkshires, Berkshires

Holstein bull, 1 yr. Yorkshires, all ages, on hand. Orders for spring delivery of Yorkshires and Berkshires booked now. A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Assa.

OAK GROVE FARM.

SHORTHORN
CATTLE and
LARGE, IMPROVED
YORKSHIRE
SWINE



Among the Shorthorns recently imported from Ontario, I have for sale a few very fine heifers, also a fine bunch of sows with pig, and a few choice boars fit for service.

Orders booked now for Young Pigs.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn, Man.



PLAIN
VIEW
STOCK
FARM.



The home of Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires. The most successful herd of Berkshires in the Dominion in the leading Fairs during the last 4 years. My Berkshires consist of 4 of the best Boars and 16 of the best breeding Sows I ever had, all prize winners. Bulls, Boars, Sows, Ram Lambs and Barred Rocks for sale at reasonable prices. Booking orders for spring stock. My berds are not large, but choice. Come and see them, or write for prices.

F. W. BROWN, Prop., Portage la Prairie.

PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS



WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY and Stock Farm.



Ayrshire Cattle,
Large English Berkshires,
Improved Tamworths.

Young stock for sale at all times. Farm within 5 minutes' walk Cen. Exptl. Farm.

R. REID & CO., HINTONBURG, ONT.

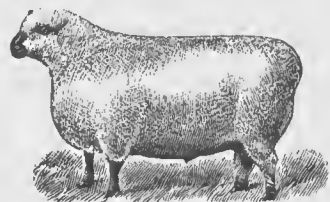
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IMPORTER OF

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney
STALLIONS,

Has a few choice ones for sale; also

Pure Bred Shropshire Sheep.



Rams and ewes from the most fashionable imported blood. Inspection invited. For full particulars apply—
2238 Box 483, BRANDON, MAN.

Elmwood Stock Farm

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.



For sale, 3 grand young bulls, all got by imported sires, and out of extra good cows by imported bulls.

H. O. AYEAST, MIDDLECHURCH, MAN.

GOLD MEDAL HOME BRED SHORTHORN HERD.



Young Bulls and Heifers for sale, sired by Nobleman (imported), Stanley 6th, and Topman, champion bull at Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1899.

This herd also won the Open Herd Prize against all comers and first for bull and two of his get.

This is the Herd to buy from.

Berkshires and Yorkshires.
J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.

CHOICE YOUNG Shorthorns

I offer 8 choice young Bulls, sired by prize-winning sires; also a few Heifers, 1 and 2 years old.

For particulars, write—

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man

Bulls! Bulls! Bulls!

I will undertake commissions to select pure-bred bulls of any breed for ranchmen, and will attend to their careful shipment. Correspondence solicited.

WM. SHARMAN,
Ridgewood Farm, - Souris, Man.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

A few Sows fit to breed, also some August Pigs. Am breeding some first-class Sows for spring litters. Two first-prize Boars at head of herd. Now booking orders. Write for prices.

JOSEPH LAIDLER, - Neepawa, Man.

Holstein Bull for Sale Cheap

A Pure-Bred Yearling.

Bred from stock from Experimental Farm, Indian Head. Apply to

C. C. MACDONALD,
232 King Street, WINNIPEG.

When writing advertisers mention The Farmer.

STOCK FEEDING AT ARDEN.

One of the out-growths of the recently-developed inter-trade in young cattle between the farmers and ranchers is to be found at Arden, Man., where Dan. Hamilton, of Neepawa, operates a ranch for the annual turning over of several hundred head of stockers. This ranch is situated in a bluff-surrounded spot within a mile of the town of Arden, and it was with interest that our reporter took a look through the place, and learned something of the magnitude of the business and the methods of its operation.

We found that the business consisted mostly in the buying of very large numbers of calves from the farmers, feeding them through the winter, and in turning them off in large consignments in the spring to the American or Western ranchers. Together with the usual quota of hay-stacks, yards, etc., the most interesting feature of the place is the principal large building, where between 400 and 500 head of last year's calves are all being fed

four teams are kept to haul feed. This straw is supplemented with mixed bran and shorts, or whatever cheap grain foods can be obtained. Toward spring the stock will be given a hay diet, and more grain will be fed. Besides this, a large number of the farmers have sold to Mr. Hamilton for spring delivery, so that in all he will turn out of the country surrounding Neepawa and Arden something like 1,000 stockers in the spring. Besides the ones we have mentioned, about 50 or 100 head, rising two years, were being run in another yard provided with sheds.

Mr. Hamilton's large horse-importing business probably gives him an advantage in securing the bulk of these cattle, as he annually imports a great number of horses into the Neepawa district. Last year he brought in about 400 head, including a train-load of 267 head, which were brought at one time from the ranges in South Dakota, possibly one of the largest consignments of horses ever brought together into Manitoba. It does not take a great

where a certain amount of individual care could be given each animal—that is, of course, in most cases. Another problem, of more than mathematical interest, is as to just how long such a wholesale depletion of the young stock of our herds can be carried on in so many parts of the Province, without calling for an increase of the breeding stock, or without gradually thinning out the horned wealth of our prairie farms. These are all problems which will stand a little serious pondering.

ANOTHER BEEF-FEEDING CONCERN.

For some years Galloway Bros., of Gladstone, have been handling, in addition to their large mercantile business, a considerable share of the cattle trade in their part of the Province. Of late, we understand, they have undertaken some large contracts in the way of beef-supplying, and they are right into cattle-feeding this winter.

They have selected a spot in the centre of a pretty maple bluff on the White Mud River, a couple of miles north-east of the town. In some respects, their equipment in the way of stabling is about the best for their especial line of work which we have seen anywhere. The stable is 250 x 36 ft., and accommodates 182 head of cattle, in two rows facing each other, and all tied. The walls of the building are made of one thickness of good matched siding, and the roof is covered with iron roofing. On account of the large number of stock in the stable, the place is quite warm, and a series of ventilators, provided with dampers to close or open, are placed in the peak of the roof. The feed passage in the centre is 10 feet wide, has no floor, and permits of a load of hay being driven through and forked right into the mangers. Chop is also fed right from the wagon. The flooring under the cattle, which is provided with a gutter, is made of plank, and the stables are cleaned out with a horse and stone-boat. For watering, a tank 16 feet long, 6 feet wide and 4 feet high, holding about 2,400 gallons, is suspended over the centre passage-way, and water troughs run in front of each row of stock. Wind-power is used to pump the water. The cattle were being fed lots of hay, with an occasional feed of straw for a change, and a good feed twice a day of mixed wheat-chop, bran and shorts. The cattle are rather an unassorted lot, and include various breeds, ages and classes of stock.

Besides these fattening cattle, a number of stockers are also handled, but these were mostly being run amongst the farmers at the time of our visit.



Royal Standard=23381=, owned by W. D. Shattuck, Davisburg, Alta.

This noted prize-winning Shorthorn was bred by J. S. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont. His sire is British Flag, a son of the famous old Barmington Hero. His dam is by Conqueror, bred by Hon. J. Dryden, and from the Clipper family, one of Mr. Cruikshanks' favorites. Royal Standard is a fine show bull of the smooth, straight, thick-set, stylish kind, and as a prize-winner has been very successful. As a calf he was first at London, and Exeter, as a yearling first at Davisburg and Fish Creek, and as a two-year-old he was first at Okotoks, Fish Creek and Davisburg, also winning at the latter place the Dominion Shorthorn Association's special prize. In 1899 as a three-year-old he was placed first at the Inter-Western Pacific Exhibition held at Calgary, Alta., also winning the \$25.00 sweepstakes prize for bull any age, given by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, also diploma offered by the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba and the North-West Territories for best bull any age, beef-breed.

under one roof. The building is 238 x 48 feet, with a lean-to 110 x 16 feet, and is built around a pump operated by a wind-mill. This large building is cheaply constructed of poles and lumber, and is covered with a straw roof. It is cross-divided into sections, so that about say 40 or 50 calves of the same strength can be run together. A long water trough runs from the pump through the length of the building. Another trough is placed in the pens for the feeding of grain. The feed passage runs along one side of the building, and is faced by the mangers. The main part of the building is devoted to the calves, but the lean-to is occupied by some assorted lots of various sizes and classes of stock, which Mr. Hamilton has had placed on his hands in buying. As much hay as possible is put up, but a great deal of the winter feed for such a large number of stock must come from the straw piles of neighboring farmers, and so the surplus straw on a large number of surrounding farms has been secured, and

deal of business experience to enable anyone to see that the selling and getting paid for so many horses will likely facilitate to quite an extent the gathering together of such a number of cattle.

While we wish to commend in unstinted terms the business enterprise of the owner, there seems to be one or two lessons, however, to be learned which might be worth noting. In the first place, we noticed a great prevalence of ring-worm among the calves, and we couldn't help thinking how much more difficult it would be to provide treatment for any epidemic, for an attack of lice, or even for ring-worm itself for the matter of that, where such large numbers are run together, than where the stock is kept in smaller numbers at the farmer's barns. Then, too, if it is profitable to pay men to haul straw for a considerable distance, and to buy grain to feed calves through the first winter, how much more likely would it be profitable to the growers of that feed to winter that many more stock at home,

A GREAT HEREFORD SALE.

The central States are the great American stronghold for high-bred Herefords, and in the beginning of March a four-day sale was held at Kansas City, at which 198 animals from four leading herds were sold for \$65,730. The Stannard lot of 49 went the first day, the top price for cows being \$650, for bulls \$410. On the second day, T. B. Sotham, an old and widely-known breeder, sold 24 bulls and 26 cows. One bull, "Thickset," was run up to \$5,100, another to \$1,000, and still another to \$1,500. The bulls averaged \$626, the cows \$296. The third day Van Natta & Son sold 50 head, the cows averaging \$332, the bulls \$275. The fourth day Scott & March sold 49 head, the cows going \$341, the bulls \$240. Last year a bull of Sotham's made \$5,000, his present year's champion, "Thickset," by "Corrector," made \$100 more, the highest figure made since 1884, when \$7,000 was paid in Indiana for a very successful sire, "Grove III."

SCOTCH CATTLE SALES.

Shows and sales of pedigreed cattle were held in the end of February and the beginning of March. At Inverness 95 and at Perth 289 Shorthorns were sold. Most of these were males, and the prices were very satisfactory. Buenos Ayres took the best, some of them at very good figures. The highest priced male was \$1,160, and he was bred by Lord Lovat, whose three bulls averaged \$796. The Inverness average for 72 bulls was \$150; the Perth average for 244 head, male and female, \$136. At Aberdeen 185 bulls made an average of a little over \$100. The best of this lot made over \$700.

At Inverness 75 Polled Angus bulls averaged \$127, the highest \$405.

At Castle Douglas a large lot of Galloways was sold, the highest making \$675. The Irish demand was blocked, owing to quarantine regulations, but all good bulls sold well, one lot of 8 averaging \$180.

Highland bulls at Oban sold well, the highest price being \$270.

Nearly all of the prices named above are of yearlings, and show live prospects for well-bred cattle.

INTERESTING COMPETITION.

Clay, Robinson & Co., the well-known Chicago stock firm, have offered \$1,000 in prize money to be competed for by the various experiment stations and colleges of the U.S. at the great December International Exhibition, Chicago. The stock for which the offer is available must be owned by the competing stations, and have been in its possession at least six months previous to the show, and fed by students or regular employees of the station making the exhibit. The prize money will be divided among cattle, sheep and swine. The object of this competition is to bring out the value of the instruction provided at these stations to students of live stock. The animals competing may be pure or graded. This liberal offer is sure to bring out a choice display of skilfully fed stock.

The packers' and the farmers' interests are identical.

The Canadian market for hams and bacon is steadily growing each year, and the demand is for leaner meat in preference to the fat, fat bacon so commonly used.

A Kansas man says he can generally get a cow to come in heat by feeding about a pint and a half of ground rye with some oats night and morning till the cow comes in heat. He then drops the rye.

The demand of the lumber shanties and the mining camps at one time was for heavy fat bacon, but this is rapidly changing to a demand for the same choice lean bacon wanted in cities and towns.

An ewe on a Fifeshire, Scotland, farm has already dropped four lambs, all alive and doing well. Last year she had three, and the year before three, making ten lambs for three seasons' production.

As a business man looks over the whole situation and sees just what the demand of the market is, and then tries to fill it, so the farmer should study the market for hogs, and then, having found out what is wanted, try his best to fill it.

The International Live Stock Exposition announces that the preliminary classification and premium list is ready for distribution. Copies can be had by addressing International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Horse Owners Should Use

GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

The Great French Veterinary Remedy.

A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE.



Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING

Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest best Blister ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of CAUSTIC BALSAM will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., TORONTO, ONT.

D. McBETH, OAK LAKE MAN.

BREEDER OF



Clydesdale Horses AND Shorthorn Cattle



I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.

My Shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ont. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.

Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

R. REED-BYERLEY, Cook's Creek, Man., breeder and importer of Clydesdales. Headed by Gem Prince, sired by Cedric. Correspondence solicited.



For sale a few first-class registered

BERKSHIRE BOARS

ready for service, price \$15.

High-class B.P. Rock Cockerels. 2 or 3 excellent young Berkshire Sows in pig. Wm. Kitson, Burnside, Man.

STALLIONS

FOR SALE.

One registered CLEVELAND BAY, Vol. 4, No. 1733, York., England; Vol. 2, No. 648, Springfield, Ill.

ONE PACING STALLION.

For further particulars apply to—

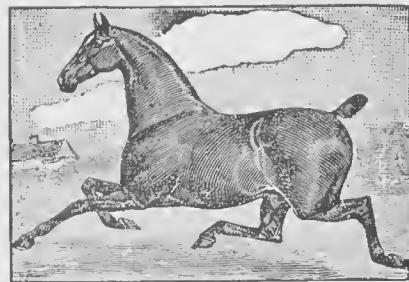
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Farms and Stock

For sale at all times. Apply to

H. R. KEYES, Midway, Man.

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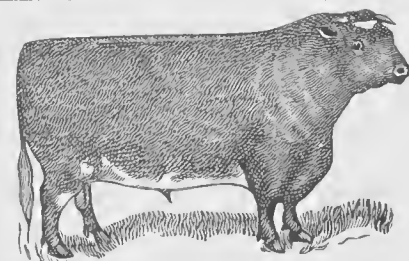


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Several Hackney Stallions, pure bred and registered. Can also supply yearling Hackney Stallions in the spring, with three crosses (unregistered).

RAWLINSON BROS.

Box 20, CALGARY, ALTA.



J. E. SMITH, Importer and Breeder his for sale

CLYDESDALES—Stallions and Mares, all ages. SHORTHORNS—Bulls, Cows and Heifers.

All animals registered in their respective herd books. Everything for sale, except the stock bulls. Lord Stanley and Golden Measure (imported). If notified, visitors met at the station. Come and see stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or wire—

J. E. SMITH, P.O. Box 274, Tel. 4, SMITHFIELD AVE., BRANDON.

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Proprietor of Boundary Herd of

POLAND CHINA SWINE



Our herd are direct descendants of such noted hogs as Canada Wilkes, Guy Wilkes 2nd, M. P. Sanders, and the Tecumsehs. Nothing but first-class stock shipped. Write for what you want; satisfaction guaranteed. Prices always reasonable. Nothing but choice sows kept for breeders. We are now booking orders for spring pigs of 1900. We have a few good winter pigs for sale. Write and describe what you want, and we will endeavor to treat you as we would wish to be treated.

GOLD STANDARD HERD OF REGISTERED BERKSHIRES.



I am now booking orders for spring pigs, bred from large mature stock, and sired by boars weighing from 500 to 800 lbs., sows from 400 to 750 lbs. No better Berkshire blood on the continent, combining large size, easy feeders, beautiful heads, perfect markings, deep-sided bacon type. Unrelated pairs or single lads of either sex supplied. Orders solicited.

Address—J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.

3 Shorthorn Bulls

For sale. Aged 3, 9 and 11 months.

For particulars, write

ISAAC MOORE, Cypress River, Man.

When writing advertisers mention The Farmer.

BORDER LEICESTERS.

The breeders of Border Leicesters have been at last forced to fall in with general usage and have issued a register of 160 flocks, of which two Scotch and one English date back to 1790. For crossing on other breeds this breed takes the lead in the old country, and is very popular in Canada, especially when mated to slow-maturing ewes. For early maturing on good lowland pasture and turnips it has no rival. The Merion flock owned by Lord Polwarth, is 110 years old, and has for a century been the fountain head of sound, well-bred stock; and so good is the soil, so perfect the management, that for 43 years no outside blood has been needed to keep it up to its high standard of quality.

A pony at Pilot Mound, running at will over the prairie, let one of his hind feet drop into a wide crack in the frozen ground. The foot was held as in a vice, and the hoof was torn off. The pony has since died.

continue to be made and published. The Holstein breeders certainly deserve credit for the way they are trying to put their favorites on the very top-most rung of the ladder.

The terrible reduction in the number of sheep in Australia, caused by drouth in recent years, has been the means of adding 50 per cent. to the value of fine wools. In the U.S. the price for all kinds of wools has risen correspondingly. It may be asserted with some degree of confidence that Western Canada gets less for its wool than any other country on the face of the globe.

The horses feeding on the prairie this year, although mostly in fairly good condition, are hardly doing as well as during previous years. This appears strange in view of the mild winter, but an experienced horse rancher informs us that during a mild winter, when there is little snow on the ground, a certain nutriment which usually remains in the prairie grass during the winter is often killed out. This, he states, does not occur when there is a heavy fall of snow. So that it is ap-

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa., writes: "Please strike out the cow in my advt., as I have sold her to D. McEwan, of Regina, Assa."

D. W. Mills, Carman, Man., is disposing of his stock, farm, etc., he having accepted a position with Messrs. Gordon, Ironside & Fares, Winnipeg.

J. S. Gibson, Morden, has sold his Shorthorn bull, "Nelson Chief," to Wm. Mackay, Glenerss. He was bred by Hy. Laycock, Rosebank, Man.

Jas. Yule, Manager of the Prairie Home Stock Farm, Crystal City, has returned from Ontario, having purchased two carloads of pure-bred stock, which will be shipped West shortly.

Jas. Murray, Lyleton, Man., is offering his entire flock of Border Leicesters for sale in this issue of The Farmer. This flock has won the flock prize for the last eight years at the Winnipeg Industrial.

Kenneth McKenzie, of Burnside, has recently sold to D. A. Yeomans, of Alexander, a fine red and white bull calf; to Craig Bros., Portage la Prairie, a nine-months-old red bull calf of good quality and in good fettle.

"Croy Victor," a well-known Clydesdale stallion, bred by W. Davidson, of Colmslie, Scotland, has been bought from R. T. Stephens, Indian Head, by R. C. Andros, Weyburn, Assa., for service in that rising settlement.

Wm. Black, Hayfield, Man., has recently purchased at a good figure the three-year-old Clyde filly "Princess Superior," by "Prince Patrick," dam "Lady Superior," by "McGregor." She was bred by S. P. Clark, of St. Cloud, Minn., and is an animal of great merit.

J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man., reports the sale of "Stanley Chief," 29043, a two-year-old sire by "Stanley VI," and out of a "Topsman" heifer, to S. S. Simpson, Brandon. Another "Stanley" bull, a yearling out of another "Topsman" heifer, goes to Stewart Bros., Westbourne.

Wm. Martin reports that his Galloway herd at Hope Farm has come through the winter in excellent shape. He has recently sold to Mr. McCarthy, Maple Creek, Assa., two yearling bulls, "General Gatacre" and "General Methuen," and to A. J. Simpson, Poplar Point, "General White," all by "McCheyne" (10276). Mr. Martin has bought from D. McCrae, Guelph, the yearling bull "Drumlane" (14626), 1st prize last year at Toronto and London. He expects to bring out shortly some good ones direct from the native sod.

D. C. Flatt, Millgrove, Ont., has been in England with his brother, and examined many leading herds, looking for choice specimens of Yorkshire swine. He has purchased a number of Royal winners of 1899, and others fitting for 1900. His purchases were drawn from the stocks of Philo L. Mills, Mr. Daybell, Nottingham; the Queen and the Earl of Rosebery, and include several notably fine specimens of both boars and sows, which only a high price could have tempted the owners to part with. They come along with W. D. Flatt's cattle.

W. L. Trann, Crystal City, Man.—"Since writing you last we have made the following sales:—boar and bred sow to D. M. Cannon, Lacombe, Alta.; boar each to M. Pearson, Leduc, Alta.; M. H. Tolbert, Moosomin, Assa.; W. R. Casement, Holmfild, Man.; Alfred Jorden, Killarney, Man.; David Oke, Manitou, Man.; Clarkson Wilson, Snowflake, Man.; and sow to



Red Raspberry Patch, one-tenth of an acre, on the Farm of W. H. Pierce, Rosebank, Man.

The Gallagher-Hull Meat and Packing Co., Limited, capitalized at \$75,000, has been incorporated, with Edmonton as its central place of business, and Messrs. W. R. Hull, Willmot and Gallagher as its first directors. They will put in a good cold storage plant, and handle meat products on an extensive scale.

The "never-slip" shoe is a new device in horse-shoeing. Four steel spikes take the place of the corks in the ordinary shoe—two in front and one in each heel. These screw in, are composed of hard steel in the centre with a softer steel coating, which keeps them sharp as they wear. When the shoes are once on, the cost of keeping them in shape is the price of new spikes costing two or three cents each.

Last year the Holstein-Friesian Association of America issued a challenge to the other breeds of cattle for a competitive test of the dairy breeds. All the tests were to be made under the control of a committee from the officers of the experiment stations. The challenge was not accepted by any breed. Official tests of Holstein cows for the advanced registry

parent that even in the West a mild winter has its disadvantages.

R. M. Allan, Manager of the Standard Cattle Co., of Nebraska, has within the last 14 years handled the largest number of cattle ever fed by any one business concern. The quickest feeding portion of their stock was always sold direct from the ranch, while the "hard" feeders were taken into their yards and fed specially. As four and five-year-olds, this class has never gained more than 1½ lbs. per day in the 200 days or thereby that they were specially fed. This company is now retiring from the range business in Wyoming, and building up a breeding herd with the cows from the range. Hereford bulls were freely used on the ranges, but for their new style of management only Shorthorn bulls will be used. He says: "I judge it safest with a herd of cows of rather common average quality to use Shorthorn bulls for the purpose of securing a rapid and satisfactory improvement of form." He may use Herefords after that change is brought about. That Herefords lead on the range is seldom disputed, but elsewhere the Shorthorns have it.

BOLE'S CONDITION POWDER

In 1 lb. packages, 25 cents per package.

D. Wright, Wellwood, Man.; bred sow cach to John McKinven, Pilot Mound, Man., Henry McLean, Hannah, N.D., James Bruce, Crystal City, Man. Our stock is coming through the winter in good form."

H. N. Crossley, Rosseau, Parry Sound, and Toronto, Ont., places with The Farmer an advertisement of his well-known Shire and Hackney horses. Mr. Crossley's horses are well-known winners at Toronto Industrial and at the Spring Horse Show, where their high quality and correct style is always awarded ribbons of high order. His stock farm is in a limestone country, hence the quality of the bone in the make of his horses will be of the best. Besides this, he has spared no expense in importing from England the best that money could procure. His Shires are well known for their size and quality, and with such a sire as "Rosseau Royal Albert," imported, at the head of the stud, we may well look for good results. He is a dark bay, 16½ hands high, and was foaled in 1896. As a yearling he won two championships and eight 1st prizes in England. In Canada he was 1st as a two-year-old at Toronto Industrial in 1898, and 1st as a three-year-old at the Canadian Horse Show in 1899. Among the breeding mares are four fine imported animals. His Hackneys, headed by imported "Rosseau Performer," are well known, and the young stock from this horse are also successful prize winners. His imported mare "Lady Cocking," a dark chestnut, has a long list of Canadian prizes to her credit, both in the harness and breeding classes. She was good enough to win 2nd place in the aged class at the World's Fair, Chicago, and 4th place, mare any age, at the same show. One of her daughters has won 52 cups, 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes. The young stock are all in fine condition, and no one can make any mistake in purchasing out of this stock.

SANDY BAY STOCK FARM. HACKNEYS



Rosseau Performer (5391 E.H.S.B.).

We have on hand several Hackney Stallions, both imported and Canadian-bred, all of the best strains, and all prize-winners at our best shows. Entire horses will soon have their routes laid out, and owners cannot afford to disappoint their patrons. Apply now and get reasonable quotations. Send for catalogue and particulars to—

HORACE N. CROSSLEY,
Present address, 91 Woodlawn Av, Toronto, Ont.

FOREST HOME FARM.

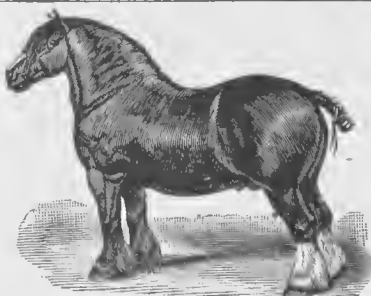


6 YOUNG BULLS by Manitoba Chief and Robie O'Day, and out of some of our best cows.

9 BERKSHIRE SOWS, of choice quality and breeding, from 5 months to 8 years.

The standard of our Yorkshire herd is steadily improving. Our stock boars (one winner of Sweepstakes at last Industrial, the other recently imported from England) are grand specimens of the breed. A choice lot of sows ready to breed. About 50 B.P. Rock cockerels, strong healthy birds of great size and good marking. All at reasonable prices.

ANDREW GRAHAM,
Roland, N.P.R. Carman, C.P.R. Pomeroy P.O., Man.



Having four Stallions, a Coach, a Road Horse and two Clydesdales, will sell one of the Clydesdales and a Road Horse. These horses have proven to be good stock animals and am only selling because I cannot handle so many. For full information apply to **ALEX. COLQUHOUN, Brandon, Man.**

2 Shorthorn Bulls

For sale, aged 8 months and 4 years. The latter was bred by Jos. Lawrence & Sons, and is a sure stock-getter; was a winner in '86 and '87 at Winnipeg Industrial. Also one Standard-bred Stallion, "Volunteer Clay," registered. Address—

R. P. ROSS, Turtle Mountain, Man.

Border Leicesters.

I am offering my entire flock of Border Leicesters for sale. This flock has won the flock prize for the last eight years at the Winnipeg Industrial. The flock consists of 18 Ewes and 7 Rams. Prices right.

JAS. MURRAY, Lyleton, Man.

When writing advertisers mention the Nor'-West Farmer.

A capital tonic, diuretic and vermifuge

**For Horses, Cattle,
Sheep and Hogs.**

The best spring medicine made for horses



WARRIOR 2ND [5070] AT 2 YRS OLD.

SHORTHORNS for sale. About 40 head of pure bred Bulls & Heifers from 12 to 24 months old, sired by Indian Warrior (sweepstakes bull at World's Fair) and Sittytton Stamp (imp.) Our herd has taken more prizes than any other herd in Canada this last 6 years, including 43 herd prizes, without ever being defeated. All stock sold will be delivered freight free as far west as Calgary in March.

JOS. LAWRENCE & SONS, Clearwater, Man.

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM.

Largest Stud of Clydesdales in Canada

Headed by the champion stallion of all ages **LYON MACGREGOR.**

STALLIONS & COLTS from the best blood in Scotland and Canada.

AYRSHIRE BULLS & HEIFERS from imported stock.

BEST MILKING STRAINS with good teats.

TERMS REASONABLE.

A visit to Thorncliffe will repay you.

ROBT. DAVIES, Thorncliffe Stock Farm, TORONTO.

Thorncliffe Stock Farm

**JOHN S. ROBSON,
MANITOU, MAN
30 SHORTHORN BULLS
and as many
HEIFERS FOR SALE.**



Write me before buying.

Wm. Stewart & Son,

MENIE P.O., ONT., CANADA,

Breeders and Shippers of

**Highest Class Ayrshire Cattle,
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A SPLENDID IMPORTATION.

W. D. Flatt, Trout Creek Stock Farm, Hamilton, Ont., sends us the following list of his purchases in the old country. He visited nearly every herd of note, and found prices extremely high; in fact, he says it is difficult to get a price on anything that is good. He thinks he has got as fine a shipment as has ever been made, as money has not been considered in purchasing when he found what he wanted. His shipment left Glasgow on the 3rd of March for St. Johns, where they are by this time. He attended a number of sales, and found that the class of bulls offered was somewhat disappointing. Anything with merit sold at good prices, 100 to 240 guineas. His shipment consists of 54 head from the most celebrated herds, and representatives of the best strains of Scotch Shorthorns.

It is impossible in our limited space to fully detail the merits of this great lot. From the Royal herd at Windsor comes "May Blossom," a white of exquisite individuality and breeding. From Philo L. Mills, Ruddington Hall, he gets 35 head, comprising 28 cows and heifers, two yearling bulls, and eight calves. Mr. Mills has for the last 10 years been collecting, regardless of cost, the very best specimens of Cruickshank's stock, principally from the herds of Duthie, Marr and Gordon of Newton, and this consignment is rich in the blood of such world-known sires as "Field Marshal," "Marengo," "Star of Morning," "William of Orange," and "Cornerstone."

From the herd of Leopold de Rothschild comes the great show 4-year-old Mayflower 4th with two firsts at the Royal and other prizes. Her heifer calf is by Dean Willis' great show bull Count Lavender. From Lord Rosebery, among others, a grand red yearling bull, Dalmeny Primate, and the cows Gladys and Nonpareil 5th, by Sittyton Seal out of a Gravesend dam. From the herd of Mr. Campbell, Harthill, among other good things, the 7-year-old cow, Golden Drop 10th, by Sittyton Sort, dam by Gravesend. Her son is now stock bull at Trout Creek; Glosterina, a heavy milker, and Lily of the Valley 17th, bred at Gordon Castle. From the herd of Sanders Spencer, Holywell Manor, he obtains two red bulls of milking strain, by Valiant, son of Count Lavender. Altogether this may be regarded as one of the very best collections of choicely bred Shorthorns ever brought to Canada, with north country blood of the very best strains all through it.

Wm. Sharman, Souris, is out buying about 20 Shorthorn bulls in Manitoba for the C. P. R. The balance of the 80 bulls have been bought in Ontario. Mr. Sharman reports good progress.

One of the longest priced animals ever heard of is the thoroughbred stallion "Flying Fox," bred and owned by the late Duke of Westminster. He was sold at London on March 8th, the upset price to start with was \$150,000. It was at once bidden. There were three bidders, one each from France, America and England. The Englishman dropped out first, and the final bid was 37,500 guineas or \$188,000 by M. Blanc. "Flying Fox" is a son of "Orme" and grandson of "Ormonde," up till now about the longest priced horse of any breed. "Ormonde" was bought some years ago in America for \$150,000. The winnings of these great horses were so great that at the prices named they were cheap enough. "Flying Fox" last year won more money than any other horse that ever ran. He won the Two Thousand Guineas, the Derby and the St. Legger, and three money prizes worth \$50,000 each.

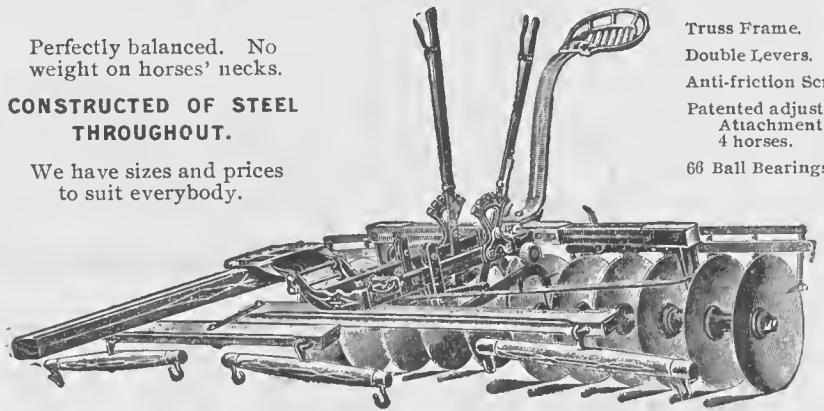
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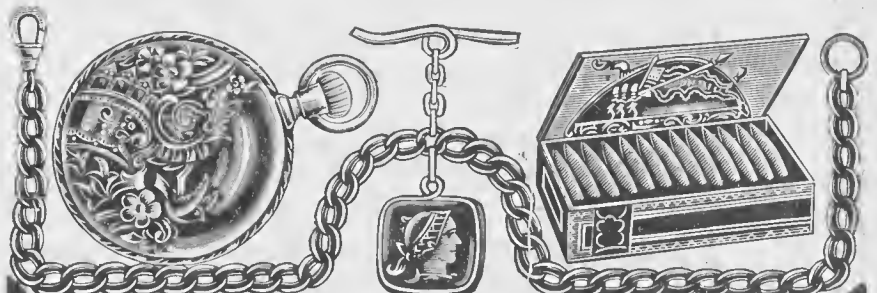
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Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

A Substitute for Hay.

M. E. B.: 1. "Having no hay for my horses, and wishing to have them in good working condition for the spring, which would you advise me to feed—oat or wheat straw along with oats and bran? 2. What kind of grain would you advise for working oxen in the summer?"

Answer.—1. Oat straw in preference to wheat straw every time. The latter is constipating and less digestible.

2. Ground or chopped oats or barley.

Lumpy Jaw.

J. H., Cromwell, Man.: "A neighbor's cow has a lump on the back end of her jaw. The lump is moveable and hard, about five inches in diameter. It has been about a month forming. The cow is near calving. What is it? What is the remedy?"

Answer.—Probably "lumpy jaw" or actinomycosis. Apply Fleming's or Mitchell's lump jaw cure according to directions.

Chronic Tendinitis.

R. F., Glenboro: "I have a four-year-old mare. When I commenced to break her last fall she got a little lame, and kept getting worse. I got a veterinary surgeon, and he located the disease in the back cords of the hind fetlock joint, which is swollen and hard, and recommended treatment by blistering, which has had no effect on it. She is still lame and swelled in those cords. Could you recommend any treatment that would reduce the swelling, as she is too lame to be of any use?"

Answer.—You should have the leg "fired" as soon as possible, or the lameness may be permanent. The veterinary surgeon who performs the operation will direct the after treatment.

Cyst of the Vagina.

Swan River: "I have a filly, 19 months old, which I think has something wrong with her womb. When she is rolling there protrudes a small bladder, about an inch in diameter; when she rises it disappears; sometimes appears when she is frisking around. She is by a good Clyde horse. Will it hurt her for breeding? She is in fine condition."

Answer.—The swelling that you see protruding is not the womb, but a small cyst in the wall of the vagina or passage to the womb. A cyst is a cavity filled with fluid, and in this case the cyst is small and not likely to cause any trouble to the mare, either for breeding or in any other way. If it should seem to be growing larger, you might puncture it and let the fluid escape.

Is It Wholesome Meat?

L. G. F., Virden, Man.: "I have just killed a pig, weight about 175 lbs. Seemed all right, and fed well. Everything right inside except kidneys. They seemed large but flat, flabby and in parts shrunken. On opening them they were hollow, lined with a white membrane, and contained a clear, oily fluid. Will this affect the meat?"

Answer.—The pig was no doubt suffering from kidney disease, but as he was killed before any symptoms had developed, and no changes can be detected in the meat, you can safely use it for food. If the animal had been allowed to live, the probability is that the general health would soon have become affected, and the carcass would have had to be thrown away.

Malarial Fever.

J. A. R., Barnsley, Man.: "A five-year old mare had mud fever last fall and a little while later while out in the field rolled into a furrow. She has not been right since. She has good life, a fair appetite and her hair looks well, but she is always gaunt and when she walks wobbles in the hind quarters and seems weak. No matter how much I feed her, she does not gain though I do not work her enough for exercise. Can you tell me what is the matter with her?"

Answer.—This is another case of malarial fever and the treatment recommended for "Farmer" should be adopted. The symptoms are slightly different in the two cases, but the disease is the same in both, but at a more advanced stage in yours.

Strain of Lumbar Muscles.


Subscriber, Indian Head, Assa.: "A seven-year-old mare became stiff in her hind quarters, while standing in the stable. She stands with her fore feet forward and her hind feet spread apart. It appears to hurt her when she backs out of the stall. She had a colt last spring, feeds well, and her water appears to be all right. Can you tell me what is the matter with her?"

Answer.—The muscles of the loins appear to be tender and painful and the mare assumes the position which gives the most relief. The injury may have occurred from a slip in getting up in the stall. Treatment: Place the animal in a loose box and foment the lumbar region (kidneys) with hot water twice a day, afterwards rub dry and apply a stimulating liniment. If the case proves obstinate apply a smart blister on each side of the spine.

Indigestion.

R. P., Saltcoats: "What is wrong with my mare? For over a week she has been repeatedly passing water, also pawing and looking around. There is a rattling in her stomach; she lies down when left alone, but have not seen her roll. I gave five doses of 20 drops aconite at intervals of four hours, and hot bran with oats twice a day. She appears to be better, but continues to rattle, rub her quarters, and lie down, otherwise alright. She has not been constipated. She had a hard pull a few days before taken this way, also one or two feeds of hay which was bleached."

Answer.—Indigestion produces the symptoms you have narrated. You should give the mare a purgative, such as a pint of raw linseed oil, and feed her exclusively upon bran mash until it operates. Then put her on a diet of oats and hay of good quality and limited quantity. Twice a day give her the following drench: Bicarbonate of potassium half an ounce, aromatic spirit of ammonia one ounce, tincture of ginger half an ounce, water half a pint.



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Vesical Calculus.

Rancher, Alberta: "I am strongly of the opinion that my saddle mare has a stone in her bladder. She makes her water very often, in very small quantities, and it is of a dark reddish color, especially when I am using her. She is in good spirits and eats fairly well, but gathers no flesh. She is fed all day on good green wheat and wild prairie hay. For supper she also gets half a gallon oats once a day. Kindly let me know what I can do for her."

Answer.—Stone in the bladder is not difficult to remove from a mare, as no cutting is required. The passage is gradually dilated, and the stone removed by means of a suitable pair of forceps. The operation, nevertheless, requires skill and care and you should submit the case to a veterinary surgeon as soon as possible. Your diagnosis is probably correct, but there can be no certainty without an examination of the bladder.

Poultry Allment—Sore Eye.

H. J. Rice, Russell, Man.: "1. My hens have a sort of a cough; it appears to be a cold, especially a pair of pea fowls. They are feeding well, and seem smart. My poultry house is rather crowded, and I keep a fire on in the daytime. 2. I have a cow which has a sore eye. I noticed it first about six months ago. It has been running matter ever since. The eye appears to have run out, and a very bad smell comes from it."

Answer.—1. Place a pan of boiling water in the hen house at night and pour a tablespoonful of oil of eucalyptus into it. This will produce a healing vapor. Repeat each night until better. Sprinkle a few whole peppers among the grain.

2. The eye should be washed out with an antiseptic wash such as—Creolin a tablespoonful, warm water one quart. To be injected into the socket with a syringe twice a day.

Springhalt.

J. A., Killarney, Man.: "I have a horse, five years old; when taken out of the stable he raises his hind leg about a foot off the ground, but no quicker than the other. After walking a mile or two he appears to walk all right, but when trotting lifts it and goes lame. I can see nothing the matter with the leg. I just noticed it a little two months ago; now it is worse. He is in good condition and in high spirits. I feed oats and hay night and morning, and sheaf oats at noon."

Answer.—Probably your horse has "spring halt," a spasmodic, nervous affection of the hind leg. It may be of any degree of intensity, from a condition of merely exaggerating the natural motion of lifting the leg from the ground to a state of convulsive and extreme flexion of it. Your horse has the affection in a mild form, but beyond a careful attention to the shoeing of that foot, to keep it level and of natural shape, no treatment can be recommended.

Swelled Leg—Male Fern.

W. P., Oxbow, Assa.: "1. I have a mare in foal which had scratches last spring, worse on off leg, some of which bled badly. I let her run a month on grass, and she seemed all right, but as soon as cold weather set in the leg began to stock again. I treated with concentrated lye with little or no effect. Is stiff and sore on leg after working, otherwise mare in good condition. 2. Is it safe to give oil of male fern to a mare in foal to rid her of tapeworms? What quantities?"

Answer.—1. Give twice daily in the feed one drachm of iodide of potassium dis-

solved in a little water. If the mare weighs over 1,100, give a drachm and a half instead of one drachm. Use hot water bathing to the leg as often as possible, afterwards rubbing dry. The mare's pregnancy will make it a difficult matter to get the swelling down, but give her daily exercise, and persevere with the treatment. 2. Male fern is of no use for worms unless given in conjunction with a purgative, and purgatives are to be avoided in cases of pregnancy.

An Obscure Case—Bots—Gunpowder, Etc.

G. M. J., Leduc, Alta.: "I have a horse 10 years old, which nods his head as if bot flies were flying around. He is very thin, got his teeth floated last summer, does not eat very heartily, his ration is four quarts of chopped oats, hay, wheat straw and oat straw. I do not work him much. 2. What is good for bots in a horse? 3. What is a good mixture for a condition powder to keep a horse in good trim? 4. How much gunpowder is a dose for a horse and how should it be given?"

Answer.—1. The horse has symptoms of an obscure brain affection, and no treatment is likely to be of any benefit to him.

2. Bots may be removed by the administration of carbon bisulphide. It must be given in a capsule and on an empty stomach.

3. Gentian, sulphate of iron, one part each, ginger, saltpetre and fœnugreek, one half part each. A tablespoonful three times a day.

4. Gunpowder is not used as a drug, but as it contains sulphur, saltpetre and charcoal, it can be given to horses without much danger of poisoning them. A teaspoonful three times a day would not be too much.

Malarial Fever.

Farmer, Lintrathen, Man.: "Horse, seven years old, eats well, fed one gallon oat chop three times a day, boiled barley and bran mashes occasionally; has done nothing for three months; does not gain or lose flesh; seems useless, no life, no bottom. Can see nothing wrong, no swelling about legs or any part; tongue seemed swollen one month ago, but seems all right now. Have given him sulph. of iron, gentian and ginger for two weeks, does not seem to make any difference. Heart seems to beat hard, can feel it by holding hand on chest, always been spirited till now, good driver."

"Had a mare something the same one year ago, got poorer and poorer till she could not stand up, shot her."

Answer.—Your horse has malarial fever and will die of it if you cannot break it. Give him twice a day for three consecutive days a quarter of an ounce of quinine dissolved in water and vinegar. Then change to Fowler's solution, beginning with a tablespoonful three times a day, and increase the dose gradually from day to day. Feed the horse well and don't try to work him. The disease is of a lingering nature and recovery will be slow.

Intestinal Worms.

J. M. E., Saskatoon, Sask.: "We have just lost a valuable mare, nine years old. She was not worked all winter; she ate well, but was always gaunt, nervous and irritable. When opened about a half pail of worms was taken from her, about eight or nine inches long. One part of her intestines was completely obstructed by them for about eight feet. There was also a number of pin worms, about three inches long, and a bunch of bots about three inches through on the lining of the stomach. What should have been her treatment, as we have another horse that



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shows the same symptoms, though in a less degree?"

Answer.—Prepare the horse for physic by a night without hay, then give a physic ball. The animal should get no feed after this except bran mash for 24 or 30 hours. Water should be allowed freely. As soon as the purgative begins to operate, give the following drench: Santonin six drachms, oil of turpentine two ounces, milk one pint. Two hours after this has been given you can put him back on his usual feed. It would be advisable to follow the above treatment by giving one drachm of powdered sulphate of iron in the feed three times a day for a week.

Warts—Metritis.

Subscriber, Lacombe, Alta.: "1. My 2-year-old bull has lumps on the end of his yard about four inches from the point. He cannot draw it back; smells bad. Shall I try to burn it off with caustic, or what shall I do? 2. A valuable cow had difficulty in calving. A V. S. took away the calf, but since then she keeps straining, moans and has no appetite, except for turnips and water. What is the matter?"

Answer.—1. Throw the bull down and secure him with ropes. Pull out the organ from its sheath by grasping it with a cloth under the hand. Clip off the growths with a sharp pair of scissors or cut them off with a keen knife. Then sear the bleeding surface with an iron heated to a red heat. Apply a little sweet oil and let the organ go. It will soon be all right.

2. The cow is suffering from inflammation of the womb, and perhaps the vagina, the result of prolonged and difficult parturition. The organs should be washed out with a large quantity of antiseptic wash, such as permanganate of potash, half an ounce; warm water, four gallons. To be gently injected with a large syringe and rubber tube. Give her, twice a day the following dose: Fluid extract of ergot, half an ounce; muriate of ammonia, half an ounce; water, one pint.

Kidney Disease.

J. T. L., Lacombe, Alta.: "I have a horse, 12 years old, weighs about 1,400 lbs., took sick last fall. He was in good condition at the time, I had him hauling in grain one day. He seemed to be very short of wind and after standing in the stable for one day, I went to take him out. He was so stiff he could hardly walk. I had been feeding him green oat straw. I had a V.S. look at him; he thought perhaps it was the green feed, and said he would likely be all right in a few days. I gave him a dose of oil and afterwards fed some condition powders. In about ten days he appeared better, only his legs were swollen. I then worked him for half a day. He got completely used up. After being idle for some time the swelling went out of his legs and his sheath swelled, and is swollen ever since. He looks well, and feeds and drinks good, but when let out he will keep nibbling at the fence. He seems very weak in his hind legs and is getting worse. I feed him straw with two quarts of oat chop three times a day."

Answer.—Rather an obscure case, but probably due to kidney disease. Give him twice a day the following powder:—Powdered digitalis leaves, thirty grains; powdered boracic acid, half an ounce. Give mucilaginous drinks, such as linseed tea and not much grain. Give much attention to the skin in the way of frequent grooming, as the skin when active relieves the kidneys by helping to purify the blood.

Wrong Presentation—Bloating.

Subscriber, Oak Lake, Man.: "1. I have a cow that calved a few days ago; the calf came wrong end first. What is the

cause of this? 2. Another cow calved last night and the calf was in great pain; it kicked and bellowed five hours, when it died. The calf was swelled up hard, and when I opened it I found it full of very dark colored blood. The stomach was full of wind. The cow was a good size and in good condition, the calf was small but fat. The cows are fed sheaf oats and straw, are kept in a good stable and get exercise on nice days. Please give cause and cure."

Answer.—1. Although it is unusual for a calf to come wrong end first, it is not an unnatural presentation, and delivery generally takes place without any assistance. The previous treatment of the cow has nothing to do with the position of the calf, which depends upon accidental causes.

2. The calf apparently had tympanitis or bloating of the stomach, a very painful affection caused by indigestion. If the calf had not sucked the cow the cause of this condition is difficult to locate, and without more data than you have given it is impossible to form an opinion. The feed you are giving is all right, but might with advantage be supplemented by bran mash as the time of calving approaches. This will keep the bowels slightly relaxed, an important thing at this time. There is no reason to suppose that any of the others will suffer from what may be looked upon more as an unfortunate accident than a preventable condition.

Chronic Nephritis.

J. F. R., Red Deer, Alta.: "I have a mare, 6 years old, that took lame in the right hind leg in September of 1898. In the spring following I treated her for spavin, and that summer she got with foal and was not lame until fall, when she took lame in the left leg. I then treated her for spavin again. I could not find the sore or tender spot, but I was led to suppose it was spavin from the way she set her foot down toe first. I also thought that a lump was forming on the seat of spavin. I have come to the conclusion that she has no spavin. On pressing the leg between the muscle and the bone about five inches above the bottom of the muscle of the thigh, I found a tender spot on both hind legs. Now sometimes she is lame on one leg and sometimes on the other. Sometimes the lameness is absent for a time altogether. She does not seem to have any external trouble affected by kidneys, or anything about the hips. It would appear to be internal. Her water, as a rule, does not seem right. She passes water often. It is thick, of a bad yellow color. I have treated her for that, too, but it does not seem to help her any. I gave her salt-petre. When she is very bad she has very little power in her hind quarters."

Answer.—The lameness is only a symptom of the condition of the kidneys, and you should direct your treatment to those organs. Kidney disease may be of long standing and some severity without producing any very marked symptoms apart from the condition of the urine. Give her twice a day a tablespoonful of sanmetto, thin linseed tea to drink, and be careful not to feed much grain. She will be better at work, if her condition will allow of it.

Intestinal Catarrh.

A. B., Florenta, Man.: "I have a 10-year-old mare, due to foal next June, that is not in as good shape as I would like. In the early winter she showed signs of worms, staring coat, tight hide, hind legs swollen, etc. I gave her salt and wood ashes for two nights, followed by a course of St. John's condition powders. Did I do right? Her hide seems all right now; also leg swelling has improved. To-day a white worm about nine inches long came

from her, the size of a clay pipe stem. She will often raise her tail suddenly and shoot out a quantity (say half a pint) of brown liquid matter and a few pieces of dung, also a quantity of wind. She will do this when standing in stable, as well as when at work. Is it caused by worms? She seems all right other ways and is at moderate work every day. I am feeding hay and oats three times daily; straw or bran always loosen her bowels. If continued for a few days, her dung is quite soft."

Answer.—Worms in the intestinal canal by the irritation they produce are very apt to cause a catarrhal state of the bowels, such as is shown by your mare, and you should endeavor to get rid of them. As her condition makes it unwise to give anything like purgative medicine, milder remedies must be tried. Give her three doses of santonin, half an ounce in each dose, every morning in a small bran mash. After she has had these, put her on a course of the following powder for a week: Sulphate of soda, 1 lb.; carbonate of soda, 1 ounce; common salt, 1 lb.; sulphate of iron, half a pound. A tablespoonful in each feed. Continue this for a week; then repeat the santonin, and follow it with the powder. Don't feed straw or bran, but only choice hay and sound oats.

Calculus in a Steer.

W. M. C., Crowstand, Assa.: "I have a 3-year-old steer. First noticed him about a month ago switching his tail violently when passing water; gradually got worse; water comes in a very small stream, sometimes in drops. He seems to suffer great pain when passing it; switches his tail, kicks with his hind legs and paws with his fore feet and moves restlessly about the stall. Seems to get great relief when lying down, and lies down most of the time now. Noticed once or twice that the last few drops were bloody, but urine is generally clear. Does not seem to be sick, eats and drinks all right and chews his cud. After an attack of pain will sometimes put his tongue out and cough, a sort of husky cough. Cannot get him to eat mashes, but have been keeping his bowels open by small doses of salts in his drinking water, and have also mixed linseed mucilage with the water. Do you think this is caused by gravel or stone in the bladder, and, if so, can it be cured without an operation?"

Answer.—The anatomy of the ox reveals a peculiar arrangement of the penis, which renders it liable to become blocked by a comparatively small calculus or gravel stone. The penis when within the prepuce or sheath makes a double curve, like the letter S, and a small stone passing from the bladder is very apt to become lodged at this point, which lies in front of the scrotum or purse. If the steer is sensitive to pressure, then you may be sure he has a calculus lodged in that part of the urethra. The calculus can only be removed by an operation, and the services of a V. S. would be required. A large calculus could not pass into the urethra, but would remain in the bladder, where its presence would be followed by the symptoms you describe. Medicinal treatment is not of use as a rule, but mucilaginous drinks are soothing to the urinary organs and help to palliate the trouble. If you are unable to get professional assistance, try vinegar or dilute acetic acid in the drinking water in large quantities.

F. TORRANCE, VETERINARY SURGEON

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Office: 214 James St., Winnipeg.
Telephone 295.



LESSONS IN FEEDING AND DRESSING FOWL.

Judging by the enquiries which we have had at various times for information in regard to the artificial process of cramming chickens for fattening, which has been carried on for the past season by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Yuill, of Carleton Place, Ontario, under the supervision of Professor Robertson's department, we feel sure that a good report of the process, as exhibited at the recent poultry show in this city, will be appreciated by our readers. Also the manner of preparing the dead birds and of packing are not without a good deal of interest.

While in Winnipeg, Mr. and Mrs. Yuill took a number of chickens as subjects, and gave regular exhibitions on the methods of feeding. On the last day of the show they took two birds at each session, and gave full instructions and exhibition as to how to kill, dress and pack for the British markets. The number of spectators was generally so large that it required some time and a great deal of explanation before all could fully see and understand the process.

In order to help our readers to more easily see the way in which the cramming machine operates, the accompanying illustration is given. The machine, as will be



A Meal at the Machine.

seen, is fitted on the top with a tin receptacle for the food. Arranged below this is a pump cylinder up side down, which is operated by a foot treadle in such a way as to force the food out of a rubber tube about the thickness of a man's finger. The machine is placed on wheels so that it may easily be run along in front of the coops. In feeding, the fowl is firmly grasped under the left arm with the wings in full control of the feeder. It is then taken by the neck in such a manner as to cause it to thrust forward its tongue. The operator inserts one of his fingers into the bird's mouth in such a way as to hold the tongue down and the tube is pushed down the throat and right into the crop. A push downwards of the treadle forces a feed out of the machine and the bird is withdrawn—fed. The process, when seen, is a very simple one, and the speed with which it can be accomplished is simply surprising. Mrs. Yuill informs us that she can easily feed 150 or 200 birds an hour

alone, and, with the help of a couple of boys to take the birds out of and put them back into the coops, she can easily feed 300 an hour.

FEED.

In fattening for this market the birds are taken at about five or six months old and are fed for five weeks. For the first three weeks the machine is not used, but with the commencement of the third week the use of soft feed is begun and continued to the end of the period. The feed consists of kiln-dried oats ground very fine, hulls and all, and mixed with skim-milk and tallow. The feed is mixed to the consistency of thick cream. It has been found that by using the ground dried oats the peculiar flavor is imparted to the fowl which tickles the palate of the epicurean Englishman, and for which he is willing to pay high figures. The skim-milk gives to the flesh and skin of the bird a delicate whiteness and the tallow puts in the requisite amount of fat. Those who witnessed the effects of the feed upon the fowl fed for three or four days at the poultry show, in the way of whitening the skin, could not help but be surprised at the results of the milk part of the diet. In fact, Mrs. Yuill declares that when birds have been selected with yellow legs and skin and subjected for a short time to this diet the color is very soon changed to white. Birds with black legs or with feathers on the legs are not, however, wanted for this market. The tallow is mixed with the meal before the milk is added, and is supplied in the proportion of one pound to every 50 chickens at the commencement of the first week of soft feed—or the third week of feeding. It is gradually increased until one pound is supplied to every 25 fowl. About a teaspoonful of feed is given to each bird. If the fowl should have to pass through the moulting period while fattening the work is lengthened for one week.

CARE IN FEEDING.

The coops in which the fowl are confined during the last three weeks are small ones arranged closely together along the sides of the poultry house and within easy reach of the operator. Of course, they must be

EGGS for HATCHING

Why send East for Birds or Eggs? Birds of my breeding have been sent as far East as Massachusetts. U. S.

Barred Plymouth Rocks
Silver Laced Wyandottes
Indian Games **Black Minorcas**
Black Hamburgs
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Birds of all the above varieties won honors at last Poultry Show, held at Winnipeg, February, 1900.

Eggs of all stock, \$2.00 per 13.

THOS. H. CHAMBERS, BRANDON, Man.

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My birds won six FIRST prizes, one second and four specials including Lieut.-Gov. Patterson's cup for the highest scoring breeding pen, any variety, at Manitoba Poultry Show, Winnipeg, Feb., 1900. Eggs \$2.00 per setting.

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LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.
OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.
BUFF WYANDOTTES.
BUFF LACED POLANDS.
S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

Young stock
for sale.
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THE PROFITABLE HEN

is the one that will lay both winter and summer. Green Cut Bone will make her do it. It has been found by actual experience to double the eggs in every instance where used. The

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cuts bone in the most satisfactory way. Leaves the bone in fine shavings easily consumed by chicks or mature fowls. Can't be choked by bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Turns easiest because it is the only cutter made with ball bearings. Several sizes for hand and power. Catalogue No. free. W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.



Barred P. Rocks.
Buff P. Rocks.
Black Langshans.
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"Shamrock."—2nd prize cockerel at Poultry Show, Winnipeg, February, 1900.—Butterfield, Judge

JOHN TODD, 455 Henry St., W'peg, Man.

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Awards at Manitoba Poultry Show, Feb. 21, 1900

First on pair Pekin Ducks; second on Pekin Ducks. First on Indian Runner Ducks; second on Black Minorca Cockerel, scoring 92½; third on Hen, scoring 92 pullets all scoring 90 and over. Some fine stock for sale in Cockerels, scoring 90 and over. A few more pairs of Pekin Ducks for sale reasonable. A beautiful trio Andalusians that will win, from Hogin's strain, Albany. Fine B. P. Rock Cockerels at \$1.50 each.

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My birds won E. L. Drewry's Silver Medal at the Poultry Show, Winnipeg, 1900, for most birds scoring 90 or over in the American class, besides numerous other prizes. Address—

E. COATSWORTH, 208 Good St., WINNIPEG, Man.

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kept scrupulously clean and the fowls are allowed no exercise at all. The feed is given twice a day and care must be taken that no more is given than the bird can assimilate, else indigestion will ensue. Experiment has proven that where the cramming machine has not been used upon the fowl the last two weeks the feed taken by the fowl was about four-fifths that given to the stuffed birds, and that gain resulted in proportion.

KILLING AND DRESSING.

For 36 hours before killing the poultry are starved, then at three hours before killing each bird has pumped into him about two tablespoonfuls of borax water, prepared in the proportion of one ounce of borax to a quart of water. This is allowed to pass through the bird and results in the perfect cleaning and sweetening of the crop and intestines.

In killing the necks are dislocated by pulling. As soon as the last quiver has subsided plucking is proceeded with. During this process the bird is held head downward. Of course they are dry plucked and great care is taken not to break the skin. Most of the bird is roughly plucked, but all of the feathers are left on the wings and heads, and down the necks. They are not drawn. As soon as plucked they are laid in rows, back downwards on a board or table, with heads hanging over the side, and another board is placed along the row of breasts with a slight weight on top. This gives to the birds a slightly flattened and plump appearance.

In packing the wings are tied closely to the side and a large piece of paper is wrapped around the head and neck, and another larger piece of paper is used to envelop the body. The head is carefully folded against the side of the body and the fowl are packed very closely in boxes, one dozen in a box, and assorted according to weight. The legs are extended backwards from the bird, and the carcasses are fitted together in a double row, heads outward. They are packed only one row in depth and great care must be taken that the flesh of one bird does not touch that of another.

When asked as to whether or not he thought it would pay to go in for this style of poultry feeding and raising in Manitoba (considering that we do not raise sufficient poultry at present for our own use), Mr. Yuill replied in the affirmative. With him the fall before last the chicks had been bought for 54 cents per pair. They represented various lines of breeding and a number of such classes as the Brown Leghorn had made comparatively small gains. Still, the average price per pair in the old country had been \$1.76, giving a clear profit after all expenses (except labor) were paid of 70 cents per pair. He had not received returns from the shipment made last fall, but he expected that it would show a still greater profit. The cost of chickens from the farmers had been 6c. per lb., the cost of putting on flesh in the five weeks under their feeding had been 6½c. per lb. Mr. Ruddin, to whom the birds had been consigned, and who has been receiving poultry from all parts of the world, pronounced the chickens from Carleton Place equal in quality to any which he had ever received, and wanted to be supplied with 10,000 chickens and 10,000 turkeys, offering to pay 28 cents per lb. for the latter if they were sent in as good shape as the chickens had been.

The whole matter is fraught with very much interest to all of our poultrymen, and when the profits which result from this line of work are considered, there is no doubt that it is worth some serious thought.

We are pleased to note the sale of F. J. G. McArthur's prize Buff Wyandottes to J. B. Jickling, of Carman. They go to good hands.

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My stock again carries off the lion's share of prizes, winning 20 firsts, 8 seconds, 2 thirds and numerous specials. Also exhibited five birds at St. Paul, Minn. show, winning three firsts, a fourth and two specials. The above record stands unequalled.

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Was on top again at last Poultry Show, winning 15 firsts, 9 seconds, 2 thirds, 1 silver cup and several specials. Also special for highest scoring pen in exhibition of any breed.

A few pair of young Pekin Ducks from imported and prize-winning stock, at \$4.00 per pair.

No more Turkeys for sale until fall. All young stock sold. I am breeding from two of as fine yards of half to three-quarter wild Turkeys as there are in Manitoba.

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My birds have taken first prizes at Winnipeg, Brandon and Virden exhibitions, and first for Barred Rock Cockerel at the Manitoba Poultry Show held at Brandon Feb. '99, exhibiting the highest scoring Barred Rock at this show in a class of 67 birds.

Young stock for sale. Eggs in season.



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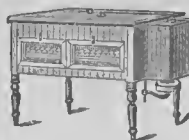
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THE POULTRY CONVENTION.

The general meeting of the Manitoba Poultry Association was held in the City Hall on the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 21st, with President A. B. Stovel in the chair. The number of members present was fairly representative and the meeting was a satisfactory one in a business way. This special meeting had been arranged for at the annual meeting in July last, and had for its principal business the adoption of a new constitution and code of by-laws. The proposed draft copy, it will be remembered, was published in full in our January 20th issue, and was sent to all interested farmers and poultrymen.

Quite an additional attraction, however, had been arranged for in the way of a short talk by Mr. and Mrs. Yuill, and an exhibition of the cramming method of poultry feeding. A large number of miscellaneous questions were asked the speakers and a great deal of valuable information elicited along many lines. Under the heading of "Lessons on Feeding and Dressing Fowl," we publish elsewhere an account of the cramming process of feeding.

QUESTIONS.

We briefly summarize a few of the more important answers which Mrs. Yuill made to the questions submitted to her:—She believed that some of the trouble with sickness in chickens in the fall arose from indigestion brought on by over-feeding. She advised feeding these birds for a short time on grass cut to about half an inch in length and on bran. Flax is always a risky feed to give to poultry, as it tends toward purging. One of the indications of indigestion in poultry in the fall is whiteness of the comb. Occasionally birds become "crop bound" and die, through food becoming clogged in the crop. She cured this by injecting warm water through a rubber tube into the crop and then very gradually pressing and working the food out through the mouth of the fowl. This operation, if carefully done, would save the bird, and was certainly well worth performing. Of course careful feeding must follow for a few days. In this connection, Jno. Kitson, Macdonald, stated that he saved one of his prize-winners which contracted this trouble by carefully lancing the skin and crop, cleaning out and carefully sewing up with silk thread. In a short time the bird was well again. As to the cost of a cramming machine, Mrs. Yuill said that the one she used had cost \$35.00, but that a Portage la Prairie lady had ordered one, a better kind still, through Professor Robertson and he had been able to get it for her for \$16.70, and charges. She advised salting food for fowl to about the human taste.

After Mr. and Mrs. Yuill had given their talk the ordinary routine business of the meeting was proceeded with. The president, in a few words, spoke of the growing importance of the poultry business in this country, and also of the splendid openings for successful investment which the business at present offers. In this connection he noted that for the last Christmas trade seven car-loads of poultry had been imported from outside points, three car-loads of imported birds being sold on the Winnipeg market alone. A number of papers which had been expected from various sources had not been prepared, but an able paper on poultry statistics, by H. McKellar, of the Department of Agriculture, was read by the president and listened to with very great interest.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

This being the only paper which had been prepared, the work of adopting the constitution and by-laws was proceeded with. Each section was dealt with separ-

ately. As our subscribers have already received the proposed constitution, we will make note only of such changes as were made. The following clause was added to Sec. 2, Article 2.—"In the event of the existence of a local association in the district of residence of any applicant for membership, such applicant can be received only through membership in the local association."

Sec. 3, Article 2, was changed to the following:—"Where there is no local association parties may become members of the provincial association on payment of the full membership fee of \$1.00, and, in the event of a local association being formed, a rebate of 50c. per member shall be made to the secretary of the local association."

In Sec. 3, Article 3, the word "shall" was substituted for the word "may," thus making it compulsory for the president and secretary to call meetings upon request of five members.

In Sec. 1, Article 5, the number of days' notice required for an amendment to the constitution was changed from sixty to thirty.

Article 6 was supplemented by a clause providing that the annual show of the association be not held two succeeding years in the same town. With the above changes the new constitution and code of by-laws was adopted as printed.

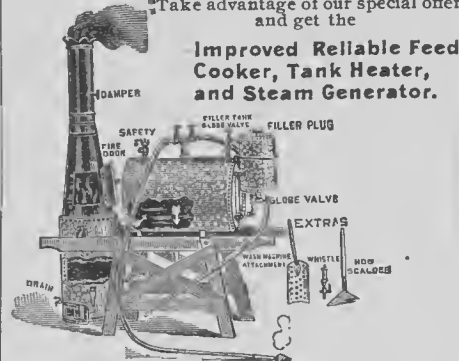
The chairman suggested the donation by the association of a cup each to the Industrial and to the Brandon fairs, to be given for the best breeding pen of fowl. This matter was left in the hands of the executive. The executive was also empowered to remove from the annual shows all birds suffering from infectious diseases.

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Top of the Heap!



For Purity and Savoriness

Pommery

BRIGHT
CHEWING
TOBACCO

IS AT THE TOP OF ALL OTHER BRANDS.

DOMINION TOBACCO CO.,

Montreal.

FREE! FREE!

Best Fence Machine Made

To first purchaser in each neighborhood of not less than 1000 lbs. Coiled Spring Wire at \$3.60 per cwt. This offer open for 30 days to introduce our goods.

McGREGOR, BANWELL & CO
WINDSOR, ONT.

NO TIME TO LOSE

If you want to handle the best Washer made. Davis Sewing Machines are good. We have the best Knitting Machines on the market. We also handle the best Cylinder and Machine Oils and Hard Oils that good material will make. Cling Surface is a belt dressing that will prevent belts from slipping. Head lights for threshing engines. Every thrasher should have the book of science of how to run an engine or thrasher. Write for prices.

ALF. & GEO. HALL,

207 Alexander Ave.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

FREE! This beautiful little Lady's Watch for selling 3 doz. of our full-sized Linen Doyleys at 10 cents each. Fine Boy's Watch for selling 2 doz. Latest and prettiest designs; sell at sight. No Money Required. Simply write and we send Doyleys postpaid. Sell them, return money, and we mail your watch free. Unsold Doyleys returnable.

LINEN DOYLEY CO.
BOX N5 TORONTO



Send for Price List of WIND-MILLS 8 to 20 ft.

Also Steel Towers, Tanks and other Windmill Goods.

The Joliet Windmill & Tank Co.

L. LEACH, Mgr. JOLIET, ILL. U. S.



When writing advertisers mention The Farmer.

MARKET REVIEW.

Winnipeg, March 20th, 1900.

The movement of wheat has been very slow and general business is somewhat quiet. Every one is preparing for spring work. Farmers will do well to look over their implements and secure their repairs. The implement men have tided over the trying situation which faced them on account of the C. P. R. changing the weight of freight carried in a car. Preparations are being made for an active season's building operations in the city and in the country generally. Labor is reported somewhat scarce and good men find no trouble in securing plenty of work. Bank clearings continue to show an increase.

Wheat.

For nearly the whole of this year the range of wheat prices has been very trifling indeed. On Jan. 3, Chicago quoted cash wheat 65½, May 68½. On March 5, May was 68½, and to-day cash and May wheat were both around 66½, July 67½. At the beginning of the year short deliveries and tightness of the money market kept prices rather better than they would otherwise have been. Three weeks ago deliveries were much heavier, keeping down what would otherwise have been a rather livelier market. Argentine shipments were also heavy, and the outlook in the winter wheat States has been improved by a favorable snowfall. At the end of last week there was a little spurt, showing an advance of about a cent for the week. Yesterday Chicago opened 67½c, closing at 66½c. To-day shows no advance on yesterday's close. Foreign markets are evidently being worked on the hand to mouth system. The total visible supply is now 53,693,000 bushels, as compared with 29,799,000 last year at that date, and it is this difference that checks any prospect of a rise. Only some worse news from the winter wheat sections will stimulate buyers. This dullness will have the effect of narrowing a good deal the wheat area of the Northwestern States, which will in preference sow flax freely both on old land and new breaking.

Very little is being done on our home market. Yesterday morning spot No. 1 hard was worth 67½c, but went down a cent and will stay there. Sellers are still holding out. May delivery at 69c. did not attract bidders and sellers would not break any lower. The amount of Manitoba wheat in store and at terminals is about equal to that of last year at date, 8,750,000 bushels.

Cars inspected for the week ending 17th March, 1900, are as follows: Wheat, No. 1 hard, 251; No. 2 hard, 53; No. 1 northern, 4; No. 3 hard, 37; No. 1 frosted, 7; No. 3 frosted, 1; No. 1 rejected, 4; No. 2 rejected, 4; no grade, 20; No. 1 White Fyfe, 1; condemned, 6.

Oats.—One white, 3; two white, 12; two mixed, 5; feed, 5.

Barley.—Feed, 2.

Total cars inspected, 415.

For the previous week the inspections were 1 hard, 269; 2 hard, 56; 1 northern, 13; 2 northern, 2; 3 hard, 21; 1 white Fyfe, 4; lower grades, 37. Total inspection, 426 cars.

Oats

There is no change worth noting. No. 2 white 32½c. to 33c. on the track at Winnipeg. These are quite good enough for seed, but even for that purpose the demand is not pressing. The outcome from last year's importations of good seed having left at many points a fair supply fit for ordinary seeding purposes. Holders of good samples at fancy prices will hardly find the demand equal to their expectations.

Barley.

Barley appears to have been freely used up at home for feed purposes, the offerings being only limited. From 32c. to 35c.

on track is quoted and seed is worth 2c. or 3c. more. We were shown a nice sample of Swedish that has been grown in the country for two years. Last year it was sown May 24th and reaped July 23rd. When grown so rapidly it can hardly make a very heavy yield.

Millfeed.

Is still on the rise. Bran is now \$13.50, shorts \$14. Mixed chop \$20 a ton.

Flour and Oatmeal.

Prices are unchanged from last report.

Horses.

Heavy shipments will soon be coming in, a few lots are coming right along. Several lots of superior Ontario horses have gone west. Prices continue about the same as last quoted. Occasionally a good horse can be picked up for less, but good round prices will have to be paid.

Cattle.

With the present scarcity of transport vessels and the unsatisfactory state of the old country markets the outlook is not bright for a rapid movement of export stuff in the spring. This may mean that the bulk of it will be handled through the abattoir. Prices are a little easier than at our last report, 4c. being quoted as the highest price for choice beef. Extra choice stuff might bring a higher price. Second grades bring 3c. to 3½c.

Stockers are bringing \$12 to \$16 for yearlings and \$22 to \$23 for two-year-olds.

Dressed beef is worth 7c. to 7½c. per lb. for choice lines and from 5c. to 6c. for frozen stuff. Veal, 8c. to 9c.

Milch cows continue in good demand throughout the country. At farm sales good grade cows run from \$50 up to \$70.

Sheep.

Frozen mutton still supplies the market and is worth 8c. to 9c.

Hogs.

Receipts have been a little more liberal. Prices are firm and a little higher in sympathy with the Ontario market, where choice bacon hogs are worth \$5.37½ per cwt. for choice weights. At Winnipeg choice weights bring 4½c. to 5c. Montreal packers are paying \$5.75 to \$6 live weight. Dressed pork runs from 5c. to 6½c.

Butter and Cheese.

Smaller supplies of butter are coming forward now than some time ago. It is thought that this is due to stocks in the smaller towns becoming exhausted and that therefore there is more going into local consumption. It is expected that a few weeks now will see the market more liberally supplied. In the east butter has reached a very high figure, there has been almost a butter famine. Choice creamery reached 30c. at Montreal and as high as 27c. and 28c. at the factories. In a jobbing way 32c. and 33c. has been obtained. It is thought that prices are easier now. Locally, while the market is firm, prices are much as reported two weeks ago. The usual run of butter brings 18c. to 20c. in tubs and rolls. Choice prints might bring a cent or two more. Second grades go at from 16c. to 17c.

Cheese.—Stocks are getting low and the market is a little stiffer, at 14c. to 14½c.

Poultry and Eggs.

Poultry.—Supplies are rather light. One firm reported having a few turkeys which they might hold for some time. We quote turkeys 11c., chickens, 11c., geese 9c., ducks 10c.

Eggs.—Supplies have been more liberal and in a jobbing way fresh eggs are worth 20c. per dozen by the case. A nice lot may bring a little more. Commission and express have to be deducted from this. Lined eggs are worth 16c. Fresh eggs on the market from farmers' rigs bring 25c. and sometimes more.

Hides.

The market is easier. 6½c. to 6¾c. for frozen hides, with five pounds tare. Inspected hides are on a basis of 7c. for No. 1.

Binder Twine.

The price of binder twine is very high owing to the war in the Philippines and though substitutes, such as grass twine, hemp and sisal will be freely used the chance of a drop in price is rather slim. By latest advices there was less than half the Manila fibre in sight that there was a year ago, while the requirements for cordage are greater than ever. Far seeing farmers are looking out now. We hear of a local syndicate of farmers that have contracted for 2,000 lbs. of mixed fibre at 10½c. cash, paying at same time local freight. This sample runs 450 feet to the pound. A pound of the quality that the Massey Harris Co. offer with six months credit at 12c. runs 650 feet to the pound. How much does that syndicate save?

SEEDS.

KEITH & CO., Seedsmen,
214 McDermot St.

P.O. Box 333.

Four doors West of Main.

60,000

30,000 Maple Seedlings

30,000 Cuttings of Russian Poplar and Willow

Also a good stock of Small Fruits. Write for prices

CALDWELL & CO.,
Virden Nurseries. VIRDEN, MAN.

FLOWER AND GARDEN SEEDS.

ALSO PLANTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN POTS.

Cut Flowers, Roses, Carnations; all other sorts in season. Funeral Designs on short notice. Write for PRICE LIST to—

H. E. Philpott, Florist & Seedsman
336 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

Banner Oats

For sale, 600 bushels Banner Oats, from imported seed. 40c. per bushel. Bags extra. Apply,

ALEX. D. GAMLEY,
Box 193, Brandon, Man.

SUPERIOR QUALITY

BROME GRASS SEED.

16 cents per lb., free by mail.

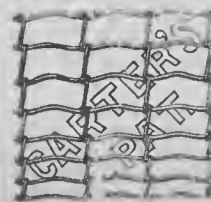
10 cents per lb., purchaser paying freight.

T. COPLAND, - Saskatoon, Sask.

New Potatoes for Sale

Bove, early; Drees, standard, late. Two of the best yielders, both good quality. \$1.50 per bush. by express or freight at buyer's expense.

Address—W. H. TOMALIN,
KILDONAN, MAN.

**FREE !!**

To the first ten purchasers of a ton of superior coil steel wire a complete outfit will be given free, value \$15. Price of wire, \$4.25 per cwt., or same price as barbed wire.

FRED SMITH, Brandon.
Box 178.

When writing advertisers mention The Farmer.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

The Only Agricultural Paper Printed in Canada
between Lake Superior and the Pacific
Coast, and issued on the 5th and
20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,
PROPRIETORS.

CORNER McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR ST.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Subscription to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year,
in advance. To Great Britain, \$1.25 (5s. ster-
ling).

Agents wanted to canvass in every locality,
to whom liberal commissions will be given.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three
months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for
longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the Nonpareil
line—12 line to an inch. A column contains 128
lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be
sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the
month to ensure classified location in the next
issue. Copy for new advertisements should
reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each
month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this
paper to admit into their columns none but re-
liable advertisers, and we believe that all the
advertisements in this paper are from such pa-
ties. If subscribers find any of them to be
otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will
advise us, and we will at any time give our
personal attention to any complaints which we
receive. Always mention this paper when an-
swering advertisements, as advertisers often ad-
vertise different things in several papers.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should
be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer,
P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any in-
dividual.

Look at Your Subscription Label.

When you pay your subscription, watch the
name label on the next two issues which you
receive. On the first issue following payment,
it might not give the correct date—the type-
setting machine may make an error and the
proof not be corrected before mailing day. But
if the date is not correct on the second issue
please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in
arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1900?
The label will tell you. If in arrears, please
renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "THE
NOR'-WEST FARMER" should drop us a card at
once and secure same, as we want every subscriber
to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our
supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly ex-
hausted.

WINNIPEG, MARCH 20, 1900.



—For lack of space we are compelled
to hold over editorials on "Good Roads,"
"Hail Insurance" and "Hindering a
Good Work."

—The "Want, Sale or Exchange" col-
umn will be found on page 206 of this
issue. It will always be found on the
same location of the paper.

—Our second portrait in the South Af-
rican War series has not been sent out
yet. We hope to be able to send it in an
early issue, when announcement will be
made to that effect.

—In our issue of Feb. 5th was a short
paragraph referring to a stock transaction
between Messrs. Shattuck and Wright that
came up before a local magistrate at Cal-
gary last May. We stated in that notice

that the case had been decided against Mr.
Wright, and also inferred that the case
was to be brought before the Dominion
Shorthorn Breeders' Association. He
calls our attention to the fact that the
notice of the case in The Nor'-West Far-
mer was erroneous, and calculated to in-
jure his reputation. We very sincerely
regret the mistake which we inadvertently
made in stating the case had been de-
cided against him, and offer Mr. Wright
our regretful apology for that misstate-
ment. We also understand the Association
did not take any action in the matter.

STRATHCONA'S HORSE.

Considerable newspaper criticism has
been devoted to the actions of Dr. Mc-
Eachran, the chief veterinary inspector of
the Dominion Government, in connection
with his recent purchase of horses for
Strathcona's Mounted Rifles. This is a
matter in which every horsebreeder in
Manitoba and the Northwest Territories
is deeply interested. In another column
will be found a leading article from the
Macleod Gazette, in which an attempt is
being made to explain Dr. McEachran's
conduct. It is, however, certain that the
undertaking was not quite as successful as
it might have been had the necessary
means been taken to properly advise our
horsebreeders.

That Dr. McEachran opened himself to
criticism cannot for a moment be doubted.
His first serious mistake was his failure to
lay out his route in advance and advertise
the dates upon which he would be ready
to purchase at the various points in the
Territories. The result was that a very
large proportion of our horsebreeders
knew nothing whatever about his move-
ments, and those who finally did obtain
information, did not get time enough to
round up their horses and bring them in
for inspection in anything like decent con-
dition.

Dr. McEachran would also appear to
have invited attack, owing to the lack of
trouble he took to inform the ranchers as
to the class of horse required. Some little
time before he commenced purchasing,
officers connected with the Northwest
Mounted Police had been through the
country to obtain remounts for the Cana-
dian Mounted Rifle Corps, then being or-
ganized under the command of Colonel
Herchmer. A certain standard was laid
down, which every horse purchased had to
come up to. The horsemen naturally took
it for granted that the same class of a re-
mount would be purchased for Strath-
cona's Horse. It was, however, found that
Dr. McEachran had adopted a totally dif-
ferent standard. The animals which were
purchased for the former were after the
style of the ordinary cavalry remount,
while the latter apparently only required
good-sized ponies. The result was that
hundreds of horses brought before Dr.
McEachran for inspection, while up to the
standard of cavalry remounts, were re-
fused owing to the fact that they did not
approach his idea of a Mounted Infantry
horse. This caused altogether unneces-
sary trouble and disappointment to pros-
pective sellers.

The natural consequence of Dr. Mc-
Eachran's shortcomings in respect to ad-
vertising, was the fact that he found it
absolutely impossible to obtain the horses
required from the Canadian breeders, and
was compelled to purchase a very large
number of ponies which had been obtained
in the State of Montana. Although Dr.
McEachran was not personally interested
in or responsible for the purchase of these
horses in Montana, he was fully aware of
the fact, and in this respect we submit,
violated the spirit of Lord Strathcona's

instructions. It would be absurd to argue
that 600 stout, healthy ponies could not
be obtained in the Canadian Northwest at
a reasonable price, and it is a matter of
surprise that, anyone, knowing the country
as well as Dr. McEachran does, should

Of Interest to Farmers who have Scrub to Remove.

My Patent Land Scrubber has been tested in all
kinds of scrub during the past season throughout
Manitoba and the Territories, as the unsolicited
testimonials below will show.

These land scrubbers are made powerful enough
to pull the heaviest scrub, and are guaranteed un-
breakable, and will really last a lifetime.

One man with one team will remove as much
scrub, root and branch as five men will cut out, and
will do it right.

No scrub plow needed after the scrubber has been
used.

I am also building a power to operate the scrubber.
One horse is all that is required, being equal to six
with a 6-inch roller, or by using a team and making
the roller or shaft 12 inches in diameter, you will
still have the same power, but will double the
speed of the scrubber. The horse walks straight
out, not in a circle. Every ten feet, six inches trav-
elled by the horse draws the scrubber 18 or 36
inches forward, according to size of roller. Weight
of power, about 400 pounds.

Correspondence solicited. All questions willingly
answered. Address A. E. BROWN,
Box 18, Hamiota, Man.

Innisfail, Alta., May 22, 1899.

Mr. A. E. Brown, Hamiota, Man.: Dear Sir,—En-
closed find order for another of your scrubbers. I
am very much pleased with the way mine works.
I think it just the thing. Yours truly, W. J. McClure

Dauphin, May 31, 1899.

Mr. A. E. Brown, Hamiota: Dear Sir,—I have
been out showing your scrubber. I enclose orders
for four. I assure you it gave splendid satisfaction.
Yours truly, D. A. Scarff.

Wapella, June 4th, 1899.

Mr. A. E. Brown, Hamiota Man.: Dear Sir,—En-
closed find two orders for Scrubbers. I let them try
mine and they were so well pleased with it that
they came and ordered one at once.

Yours truly, Thos. Adams.

DOMINION LANDS

Have you payments to make the Dominion
Government for Land, Interest, Rents, &c.

Save Money by using **SCRIP** instead of
CASH. We can supply you at
a big **DISCOUNT**. Write us
for particulars.

W. H. SPROULE & CO.,
Real Estate and Financial Brokers,
375 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

EXTRACT FROM A RECENT LETTER

November 30, 1899.

Accept my thanks for the fine instrument you
have sent me, and you may be sure that if I can do
anything to recommend your house I will do my
best. Goods perfect and up-to-date.

Yours truly—

Be treated likewise at

Turner's Music House, Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

SOMERVILLE & CO.,

STEAM MARBLE
AND GRANITE WORKS

BRANDON,

Dealers in Marble and Manitoba
Granite

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES,
MANTELPieces,
CEMETERY FENCING,
TABLETS, ETC.

Rosser Ave., Brandon, Man.

Represented by W. Somerville, W. C. Stewart,
A. W. Thomson, E. Patterson.

When writing mention this paper

When writing advertisers mention The Farmer.

have taken so little trouble to advertise his movements sufficiently far in advance to give people an opportunity to supply what was required.

It may be said, that our western horses are now on their trial in the Transvaal and in view of the agitation which has recently taken place in respect to the proposed establishment of a remount depot at some point in the Northwest Territories, it is of special importance that our horses should give a good account of themselves. Recent developments have clearly demonstrated the value of mounted infantry and there can be no doubt that the result will be an attempt on the part of all European military powers to mount a portion of their infantry at the earliest possible date. We have always claimed a country second to none for successful horse raising and it would be particularly unfortunate if the horses we have recently furnished the Imperial Army should prove the reverse. Every reader of The Farmer will join in the wish, that our horses will prove as worthy of Canada as our men have done.

LIVE STOCK IMPOUNDED, LOST, OR ESTRAY.

In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or estray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources; lost stock is open to those whose stock has been lost and who wish to recover them; estray stock is open to those who have taken up estray stock and wish to find owners.

The following is a list of animals impounded, lost or estray since March 5th issue:—

Lost.

Balmoral, Man.—One bay horse colt yearling, rather under size. \$5 reward. Edward McKivor.

Cartwright, Man.—One broken mare, 4 years old, branded A and T H on right thigh; she also had a rope halter and shank. W. A. Waldie.

Carstairs, Alta.—One gelding, half Clyde, dark bay, 7 years old, branded L T on right shoulder; one horse colt, dark iron gray; cayuse, rising 3 years old, pacer, no brand; one dark roan heifer, branded R 2 T on left ribs, rising 2 years old; one all white heifer, no brand, rising 2 years old. \$10 reward on half Clyde horse alone. Samuel Troyer.

Regina, Assa.—Two pony mares, one brown, one bay, short tails, branded M P on left shoulder. Liberal reward. Thos. O'Brien, 20, 19.

Estray.

Clover Bar, Alta.—One cow, three years, red and white, left horn gone; one yearling steer, red and white. Thos. Swift, 13-53-23w4.

Kinistino, Sask.—One yearling steer, white, branded UU on right hip; one heifer, three years, red, indistinct brand on right hip. Robert Hartley, 28-45-21w2.

Lamerton, Alta.—One steer, five years, blue roan, polled, branded HD combination. James Gadsby.

Leduc, Alta.—One stallion, two years, three white feet, white face. A. R. Bust, 10-48-26w4.

Milestone, Assa.—One yearling colt, dark bay, black tail and mane. Fred Carlson.

Olds, Alta.—One pony, pinto, small, branded JS on left hip. Copley Bros.

Prince Albert, Sask.—Two steers, each 1½ years, red. John Turner, 24-47-26w2.

Theodore, Assa.—One cow, brindle, farrow, very short horns. Anton Johnson, 24-28-8w2.

Wishart, Assa.—One steer, two years, red, polled, indistinct brand on left hip. G. M. Atkinson.

Yellow Grass, Assa.—One pony gelding, four years, grey roan, four white feet, strip down face, indistinct brand on right shoulder. Geo. Steer.

REDUCED FREIGHT RATES

The introducer of Western or Native Rye Grass, having obtained from the C. P. R. Co. a reduction of 50 per cent. on ordinary rates up to April 30th, on above seed in quantities not less than 100 lbs, on their main line from Whittemouth to Cochrane and branch lines in Manitoba and Territories, to and including Pincher Creek, on Crow's Nest line, begs to announce that he will make a reduction in price up to said date, or till such time as present supply is cleared out, from \$6.00 per 100 lbs. to \$5.50.

K. McIVOR, Virden, Man.

THE WESTERN CANADIAN HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Special Act of the Manitoba Legislature.

Authorized Capital - - - - \$500,000

HEAD OFFICE - WAWANESA, MAN.

The Union Bank of Canada, Bankers.

The only Company in Canada conducting a Hail Insurance business on recognized Insurance Principles, and offering the security of a large subscribed capital.

Stated GRADUATED Rates of Premium.

Absolute Security. Prompt Settlement of Losses.

No uncertainty as to what the protection will cost, or what will be paid in the event of loss. Investigate our plan before placing your Hail Insurance. Full information furnished on application to the Secretary or any agent.

JOS. CORNELL, Secretary.

Reliable and Energetic Agents wanted in all Districts.

THE BRANDON MACHINE WORKS CO. LTD.

BRANDON, MAN.

BUILD—

Engines, Boilers, Separators,
Chemical Engines,
Sawing Machines.

REPAIR—

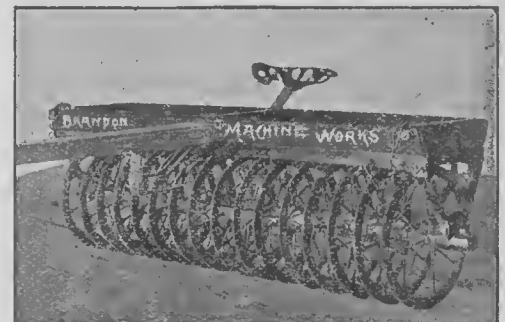
All kinds of Machinery.
Re-cut and manufacture Crusher
Rolls, Relay Drill Shoes, making
them as good as new.
Send Experts to any part of the
country for Engine and Boiler
repairing.
Clean, Weld and Re-place Flues in
any kind of a Boiler.
Keep a full line of Engine, Separ-
ator and Crusher repairs.
Do all kinds of Casting.
Manufacture the famous "Grain
Picklers."
Orders and communications
attended to promptly.

The Sub-Surface Packer

For either Light or Heavy Soil.

A most necessary implement on every farm.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS
AND PRICES.



YOUR ATTENTION

Our No. 1 Collection contains 33 full sized packets of the best Vegetable Seeds, sufficient to furnish vegetables throughout the year, and one packet of Wild-Garden Flower Seeds, which we will send prepaid to any address in the Dominion of Canada or United States for the extremely low price of \$1.

Our No. 2 Collection contains 16 packets of Vegetable Seeds and one packet Wild Garden Flower Seed Mixture. Prepaid for 50 cents.

Our No. 3 Collection contains 8 packets of Vegetable Seeds for 25c.

Our No. 4 Collection contains 40 packets of Flower Seeds for \$1.

Our No. 5 Collection contains 20 packets of Flower Seeds for 50c.

Our No. 6 Collection contains 10 packets of Flower Seeds for 25c.

All postpaid on receipt of price. For varieties in above collections see our Handsome Illustrated Catalogue containing other great offers. Mailed free to any address.

R. ALSTON, Royal Greenhouse & Seed Establishment, WINNIPEG, MAN



MORE PROFITABLE DAIRYING.

By J. W. Mitchell, B.A., Superintendent of Eastern Division of N. W. T. Creameries, at Dairy Convention, 1900.

I did not choose this subject with any intention of exhausting it—it is too broad a one for that. Should I succeed in making a few suggestions that will interest and prove of value to those present in raising some points for discussion, and in pointing out some of the most defective features of Western dairying at the present time, I shall have accomplished the task I set myself.

The profits of all producers consist in the amount that the price received for a product exceeds the cost of production—the higher the price, and the lower the cost of production, the greater the profits. While this is so evident as to amount to a truism, yet there are many who are apt to overlook the cost of production, and to think that profits consist solely in high prices. It is true that high prices help to swell our profits, or at least to decrease our losses, but it is not true either that high prices necessarily mean a profit, or that low prices mean a loss. The cost of production is as great a factor in determining profit as is the price received. If we can lower the cost of producing a pound of cheese or butter by two cents, say, it means this much of an increase in our profits just as truly as an advance of two cents in the price.

The great problem for the dairyman is, "how to produce at as small a cost, and in as great quantities as possible, an article which will command the highest market price."

It is true that over the prevailing market prices we have no control, as these are governed by supply and demand. But we have it within our power to produce an article of such fine quality as to command the highest market price; and this we should aim to do, for profits are often sacrificed through turning out a poor commodity which will only command a second or third rate price.

Over the cost of production we have much greater control than over prices; and it is with this side of the subject that I purpose dealing principally.

CARE AND FEEDING OF STOCK.

One of the first requisites for successful dairying is the proper care and feeding of stock. It is true that a good dairy cow is just as essential; but until a cow is well fed, and receives proper attention, it is impossible to judge of her capabilities as a dairy animal, and it matters little whether she be naturally a superior or inferior cow, for she is bound, under such conditions, to prove unprofitable.

FEEDING.

A dairy cow should be generously fed; stinting in feed is false economy, as is readily proven. It is estimated that from 60 to 70 per cent. of the food a good dairy cow receives, or should receive when in full milk, goes to replace worn-out body tissue and to supply heat and energy to keep up vitality, thus leaving for the production of milk not over 40 per cent. of the food consumed. Consequently, if a cow receives only 60 per cent. of what she should receive, the profits are nothing; if she receives 70 per cent. of what she

should receive, the profits are only one-quarter, or 25 per cent.; and if she receives 90 per cent. of what she should, the profits are three-fourths, or 75 per cent. of what they would be were she to receive a full ration. Generous feeding, then, is essential to economical production and profitable dairying. But this is not enough in itself. While we feed generously, we must not waste food, either by over-feeding or by feeding an unbalanced ration—that is, feeding too much of one kind of food and not enough of another. Some foods, such as corn, oat-straw, sunflowers, etc., are rich in such substances as starch, sugar, and oils or fats, whose chief functions are the production of heat and energy; while other foods are rich in substances whose chief functions are the formation of flesh and muscle, and, in the case of milch cows, the production of the albumen and curd portions of milk. Thus foods are divided into two great classes: the heat and energy producing foods, which (with the exception of the fats) are technically known as carbohydrates, and the flesh and muscle forming foods, known as proteids or protein. Extended experiments, both in Europe and America, have proven that the average thousand pound cow, when in full milk, requires, per day, about two and a half pounds of digestible protein, or flesh producing substances, and between 12 and 15 pounds of digestible carbohydrates, or heat and energy producing substances; that is, the proportion of the two to each other should be in the neighborhood of 1 to 6. If fed very much out of these proportions, or if a great excess of either be fed, the ration is not a balanced one, and there is a waste of food—which, of course, increases the cost of production of milk, cheese or butter, and decreases our profits accordingly.

Furthermore, the food should be as succulent as possible, and should be palatable, digestible, and not too concentrated.

I trust that enough has been said to indicate how important a problem the feeding problem is, and how much attention it must receive if we are to produce economically.

Water.—Cows should, especially if milking, receive a plentiful supply of pure water. This is apparent when we remember that every hundred pounds of milk contains from 86 to 88 pounds of water. The water, in winter, should not be too cold—not below 55 to 60 deg. Fah.—since very cold water injures a cow by chilling her, she will not drink it so freely, and the food consumed in warming it is very expensive fuel. It has been proven at the different experimental stations that if cows be given cold water to drink they will not milk so well.

Stabling.—Milch cows should be stabled during the cold nights and occasional storms in the fall, and should be comfortably housed during the winter. If left exposed to the weather during the cold fall nights or kept in a cold uncomfortable stable during the winter, a cow will shrink in milk at an alarming rate, and will milk but a short season; while a large portion of the food she consumes will be wasted in generating heat to supply the place of that which is rapidly passing off from the body. A sufficiently warm, well lighted, comfortable and healthy stable is indispensable to successful dairying.

Kindness.—A word regarding kindly treatment. If a cow be roughly treated it excites her, making her fretful and irritable, and an immensity of energy is dissipated in this way which would otherwise be used in milk production. When walking through a herd of cows in a yard I like to see them so confident of kind treatment as to be indifferent as to whether they move out of my way or not.

Lister's Alexandra and Melotte Cream Separators



Stand Unrivalled.

THIS CAN BE PROVED IN A FEW WORDS

La Salle, Man.,

Nov. 17th, 1899.

Mr. Wm. Scott,
Manager for

R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd

The Melotte Cream Separator that I bought from you is the best that I have used yet. We skim double the quantity of milk in same time than the two others that I bought. It is the easiest to turn that I have seen. A little boy of 12 years' old can easily turn a No. 4 that skims 700 lbs. of milk in an hour.

I recommend it to all farmers who need a machine.

I am, sir, yours truly,

MOISE CORMIER.

For prices, terms and all other information, write to—

R. A. LISTER & CO., Ltd.

232 King St., WINNIPEG.

Webber's Hydro-Lactic Cream Separator.

It is the latest, simplest, cheapest and most labor-saving utensil for Butter making on the Farm. Cream in one to three hours without labor. A trial given all responsible parties. Call or address

T. S. WRIGHT,

216 James Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Newly Furnished throughout.

All Modern Conveniences.

Most centrally located Hotel to the Business part of the City.

DAVID W. BEAUBIER, PROPRIETOR

The Palace Hotel

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

Accommodating Porter meets all trains.

Open Day and Night.

Good Stabling in connection.

Rates \$1.00 per day.

EIGHTH STREET, BRANDON, MAN.

NEAR ROSSER AVE.

USE THE ALL-WOOL AND ONLY GENUINE

MICA FELTING

offered to you for roofs or siding. Impervious to water; affected neither by heat nor frost, fire-proof; easily put on. Seven years' experience have proved its staying quality. Grand testimonials from all quarters. Enamel paint for preserving tin and shingles. Guaranteed. Send for sample and price. Don't forget stamp.

1788 W. G. FONSECA, 705 Main St., Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Write for our new Annual Announcement and College Journal.

Business Practice a special feature of our course.

No entrance examination required. Students may enter any time.

G. W. DONALD, Sec'y.

When writing advertisers mention The Farmer.

WHEN BUYING Why Not Get the Best

MIKADO CREAM SEPARATORS

ARE THE BEST



We cannot do better than repeat what we said last issue. Please read it again. Read it carefully. It is all true and will well repay you, more especially so, if it leads you to secure a "Mikado Cream Separator."

Are You Up-to Date?

The old method of "setting" milk for cream now as obsolete as muzzle-loading gun, grass scythe or grain cradle.

TERMS

To suit all buyers. You can make the price of a MIKADO CREAM SEPARATOR out of the extra butter received before you have to pay for it.

EASIEST

Running, cleanest skimming, and all washed up and ready for next time in three minutes.

If you do not know about the MIKADO we will be glad to send you Pamphlet with full Information.

Women Interested.

Farmers' wives have few labor-saving helps. Their work is often one of prolonged drudgery.

The old plan of butter-making is one which involves much unclean drudgery for the woman of the farm. Many farmers do not think of this. There is no good reason why this work of the farmer's helpmeet—"whose work is never done"—should not be made as light and agreeable as possible. This may be one of the reasons why the farmer's wife breaks down so soon or loses her early freshness; while the farmer, with his many and often costly labor-saving machines, has so lightened his part of the work that much of his old-time drudgery is a thing of the past.

While farmers are proverbially fond of their wives, they do not always spare them in their work as much as they might. A man is either mean or thoughtless who will insist upon having the most modern make of reaper, mower and hay-rake, while compelling his patient and uncomplaining wife to drudge on, unaided by so important a mechanical device as the Cream Separator. The Separator is now recognized as a NECESSITY on the farm. The fact that several hundred thousands are now in use throughout the world indicates that it is no longer an experiment, since by its work and the labor it saves, it is a device which pays for itself in a short time.

There is nothing marvellous about this process. The milk is fed from a receiver into a bowl which is rotated at a high rate of speed, causing the milk and cream to separate because of the difference in their weight. It is merely the hastening of the natural action of gravity. It is a fact that a child with one of our smaller machines can keep up with the milking of three men. Butter made from this sweet cream is of the best quality and commands the highest price. Grocers know the difference and pay accordingly. They can easily tell that which is made from "separated" cream. The general advantages secured by using a Separator are as follows: 1. It saves a great deal of LABOR, especially for the women on the farm. 2. It saves TIME in butter-making, reducing it more than half. 3. It saves the COST of utensils and the space required for their accommodation. 4. It saves the cost and handling of ice needed to keep the milk sweet. 5. It produces MORE cream from a given amount of milk. 6. It produces BETTER cream. 7. If cream is sold, the Separator cream commands a better price. 8. Separator cream is more "churnable"; it can be churned in less than half the time. 9. As it is perfectly sweet, it is more valuable to use in making ice cream, and commands a better price. 10. It gives from 10 to 25 per cent. greater yield of butter; that is to say, from 20 to 50 lbs. more from the milk of each cow. A difference of from \$5 to \$10 per cow per year. 11. The cream and skim-milk will keep sweet much longer. 12. Doubles the value of skim-milk for feeding to stock. The farmer can feed his calves fresh warm milk, instead of old sour skim-milk. The milk is free from disease germs, because the filth is removed by the Separator. We have sold about 800 Separators within the last 2 years, and reproduce below a very few of the many Testimonials we have received;—

Manitoba Cream Separator & Supply Co., Winnipeg, Man.

ROCK LAKE, Oct. 4, 1899.
Gentlemen,—The Mikado Cream Separator I purchased from your agent at C. City is all he claims for it. It can separate a pail of milk in four minutes and turns very easy, and can be cleaned in three minutes after using. I have nine cows and have made price of machine over and above what I got before I purchased the machine. I have had separator since April, 1899. Six good cows will pay for separator in 12 months.
WILLIAM SLACK.

LETHBRIDGE, N. W. T., July 10, 1899.
We are using the Mikado Separator No. 5845, and it is giving perfect satisfaction in every respect. Will be glad to answer any inquiries respecting the machine.
LITTLEBOW CREAMERY CO.

PILOT MOUND, Manitoba.
I am more than pleased with the Mikado Separator I bought from you. I consider it the best separator on the market. It is easy to turn and a first-class skimmer. I am raising 15 calves and they look better this summer than I ever had them before; their coats are firm and slick and they are all fat. They have had no chops. The separator not only makes money for me, but saves me a lot of labor. We have no pans lying around in the way as formerly, but now everything is washed up and put away just after milking.
JOHN DICKINSON.

POPLAR PARK, Man., Sept. 26, 1899.
Dear Sirs,—I would not lose the Mikado Separator for \$200. It has done all it is said to do, and does it satisfactorily. I have no fault with it at all. It runs light, and skims the milk as well as can. Being a Swede, I know of several separators, but none does better work than this Mikado I have. I remain, Yours truly,
JOHANNE ANDERSON, Postmaster, Poplar Park, Man.

SELKIRK, Man., Sept. 22, 1899.

I have six cows and find I make 50 per cent. more butter with the Mikado Cream Separator than I formerly did by the old process of deep-setting pans. Apart from the profit, it is very clean and it saves me a great deal of work and time. Our calves of this spring are as large as any others we have ever had at one year old and much fatter. I find the greatest benefit derived in the winter and now have no difficulty with the cream, when in the past it required time and trouble to prepare the cream. I would not be without it if I could not get another for considerable more than I paid for it.

MRS. MUCKLE, Clandeboyne P. O.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 6, 1899.

I bought your Mikado Separator last March and have since received splendid satisfaction. It has done all the agent said it would do. It saves us a lot of work, skims perfectly clean and runs easier than any other machine I have ever seen. I now make over 50 per cent. more butter with the separator than I did from the deep-setting cans, although I do not get near that proportion of cream extra, and I think the churning is easier. It is very cleanly, I detected blood in the milk which troubled one of my cows all summer, otherwise I am satisfied I should have known nothing of it, and would have churned just the same. I would not do without it for considerable more than it cost us, provided I could not get another.
HENRY SEARMAN.

COEDMORE FARM, Solsgirth, Oct. 24th, 1898.

Gentlemen,—I desire to say how pleased I am with the Mikado Separator. It does its work thoroughly, and is very easy to run.
JOHN L. WHITWORTH

BELCARRES, April 3, 1899.

Gentlemen,—I have been using one of your Mikado Separators that I purchased from your agent at Lortie for the past season. It is all that it was recommended. Skims clean and easier than any other machine I have tried.
Yours truly,
JOHN MORTON.

Manitoba Cream Separator Co.

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Moreover, a considerable portion of milk—especially the fat—is formed during the time of milking; but in order that this process may go on unimpeded the cow must be in a highly sympathetic mood towards the milker, adopting him, as it were, as her calf for the time being. Hence the wrong use of a milk stool is not conducive to good results.

Regularity.—To obtain the best results we must practice regularity as to both feeding and milking. We often overlook the importance of this. In fact I have seen some take little concern over their cows missing a milking—which is little short of ruinous to a cow.

BETTER COWS.

A good cow is just as essential as good care and feeding. The two are inseparably associated in successful dairying. To produce a pound of cheese or butter costs twice as much with some cows as with others. Mr. H. B. Gurler, in his most valuable little work entitled "American Dairying," after placing the interest on the money invested in a cow at \$2.50 per annum, the cost of food for a year at \$35.00, and the labor in connection with caring for and milking her at \$12.50—total cost \$50.00—and allowing \$10.00 as the value of the by-products, concludes that a cow must make \$40.00 worth, or 200 pounds of butter before she begins to yield her owner any profit. Hence a cow yielding 300 pounds of butter is twice as profitable as one yielding only 250 pounds. This estimate is for the Western States, where the conditions are somewhat similar to ours.

The dairy farmer should study and know every cow in his herd, that he may be enabled both to weed out the unprofitable ones and to determine the amount of food that each cow can profitably consume. Some cows cannot at all be fed at a profit, whilst amongst the profitable ones some can profitably consume much more food than others.

In determining the dairy value of a cow the scales and Babcock test are indispensable. By weighing the milk of each cow, at least one day in each month, and making a Babcock test of it to determine the per cent. of fat it contains, one can determine very approximately the amount of butter a cow will make during the year. (It is necessary to add about one-sixth to the amount of fat to determine the amount of butter it is equal to, as butter is not composed solely of butter fat.)

By weeding out the unprofitable cows, introducing some good dairy blood, and selecting the calves from the best dairy cows, a fine herd can be built up. Even by judicious selection alone the herd can be rapidly improved.

CREAMING OF MILK.

Many engaged in butter-making suffer heavy losses through faulty methods of creaming milk. Under the best conditions that can be given in setting milk, namely, setting it in deep cans in a tank of water containing a plentiful supply of ice, there is a loss in the skim milk of at least one pound of butter in every twelve; while under the conditions ordinarily given there is frequently a loss of a quarter of the fat in the skim milk. We would strongly advise anyone milking six to eight cows to purchase a separator. Those who have too few cows, or do not feel ready to buy a separator, should make certain of storing a few tons of ice, and adopt the deep setting system. Were the Babcock test used in the skim milk it would reveal to many that they were suffering heavy and unsuspected losses. They would discover that much of the butter fat, like the prod-

gal of old, strays away to become a feeder of swine.

To briefly recapitulate.—We said that in order to increase our profits we must aim to produce more cheaply, and in greater

quantities, remembering at the same time that it is necessary to produce an article which will command the highest market price; and we have aimed to point out that care, judicious feeding, selection,

ANOTHER VOICE FROM IOWA.



What the manufacturer of separators may say does not "cut so much figure" as what users say. Here's a report from a good Iowa Creameryman:

Monticello, Iowa, February 15, 1900.

To whom it may concern.

I have been in the creamery business for 13 years; have run the Alpha Separators, the Reid Overflow, the Danish Western and all kinds of Sharples Separators. The No. 2 Sharples I thought was the best and cleanest skimmer, till May, 1899, when the Company bought two No. 25 Tubulars, put me in charge of one at this place. I was so pleased with the Tubular that I could hardly wait for the time to come to skim, it ran so nice and did the work so easy and noiselessly I could hardly hear it. It has many advantages over any other machine I ever ran.

First—It runs on one-fourth the oil, throws no oil on the floor, runs on less fuel, has a safety governor so that you get a uniform speed (and every creameryman knows that is one of the main things in skimming). It is very light on the point, scarcely any wear, and is the easiest to clean, can start it from a standstill in one and one-half minutes. In fact it is far the best I ever ran; will skim 2500 lbs. per hour and do it good.

I had the Alpha on trial sitting within one foot of the No. 25 Tubular; the Alpha ran rough, used more oil in one day's run than the Tubular did in six days with the same amount of milk.

Anyone buying a separator will save money and lots of trouble by buying a Tubular. If it's ever set in your factory you will never consent to let it go out.

Very respectfully,

A. HALL,

The Sharples Tubular Separator

A Clean Skimmer Produces Velvety Cream Saves Time
Saves Oil Is Easily Operated Is Easily Cleaned
Has Large Capacity Is Absolutely Safe

THE SHARPLES CO.,

28, 30, and 32 S. Canal St.,
CHICAGO III.

{ ..Send for
Catalogue
No. 73. }

P. M. SHARPLES,

West Chester,
Pa., U.S.A.

Maxwell's "Favorite" Churn.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS
ST. MARY'S, ONT.

PATENTED
STEEL ROLLER BEARINGS.
IMPROVED STEEL FRAME.

and combined Foot and Lever Drive, improvements you will not find on other Churns. Do you want the best? Then don't purchase until you see it. Sold by the leading wholesale houses in the Dominion.

CAPACITY.

No.	Churns from
0. 6 gl.	1/2 to 3 gl. cream
1. 10	1 to 5 "
2. 15	2 to 7 "
3. 20	3 to 9 "
4. 25	4 to 12 "
5. 30	6 to 14 "
6. 40	8 to 20 "

Canadian Dairy Supply Co.

236 King Street,
WINNIPEG.

Agents Manitoba
and the Territories.



weeding and breeding form the key to the former, while the production of an article of prime quality is necessary to command the highest price.

By acting along the lines suggested we would build up better herds and make them milk much better, and a much longer season, and in this way soon overcome what I think we must all admit to be the weakest point in connection with the dairy industry of Manitoba and the Territories. I refer to the all too short a season that many of our creameries are in operation. I attribute this chiefly to the poor care that many of our cattle receive during the fall and winter.

Too many cows are housed in cold, uncomfortable stables during the winter and their food is frequently neither sufficient in quantity nor of good quality, with the result that they not only give little or no milk during the winter months, but come out in the spring in such poor condition that they do not begin to milk well until some time after the grass becomes good and they reach a thrifty condition. This means not only that our cheese factories and creameries cannot open as early as they should, but also a light make during the early part of the season. Again, it is too common a practice amongst our dairy-men to overlook the importance of stabling their cows during the cold nights of the fall season and of beginning to feed them some kind of food, such as sheaf oats, when the pastures begin to fail. The results are, a rapid falling off in the make during the fall, and the closing of our creameries much earlier than we should. Thus the season is both beheaded and curtailed.

Now it is but natural that the defects mentioned should still exist as our dairy industry is practically in its infancy, I think that on the whole we have made very fair advancement. Nevertheless, since defects do exist it is well that they and their causes be pointed out, and remedies suggested.

The encouraging feature is that the defects mentioned can all be remedied. We can, and will, gradually improve our stables, making them warmer and more comfortable. As regards winter food for our cattle there is no need of depending solely upon native hay and straw—both often of inferior quality—as many do. We can, most successfully, grow rye grass, Bromus and oats to be fed in sheaf, for hay foods; we can produce the coarse grain in abundance, and in addition can obtain bran; and as to the growing of such roots as beets, mangels, carrots and turnips (the last for stock, not milking), we can vic successfully with any part of the world.

Many dairymen are doing excellent work already, and with the more general adoption of the improvements suggested—particularly the giving of our cattle the care and feed they should receive during the fall and winter—we can easily lengthen the creamery season to seven or eight months at least, or even longer, with a large make during the entire season, instead of as at present running many of the creameries little better than five months, with a light make at the beginning and close of this short season.

There is everything to encourage us to go on developing our new industry. Right at our door in British Columbia there is a large and growing market which naturally belongs to Manitoba and the Territories. It is a market which pays good prices and our butter suits it well. If we but study economy in production and continue to improve the quality of our product, and to increase the output of our creameries to keep pace with the increasing demand, we can hold this market against all comers, and dairying will

prove a most profitable industry to those engaged in it.

It seldom occurs that the market is so poor that there is not a profit accruing to him who studies economy in production, and puts upon the market an article of prime quality that will command the highest price; and when I consider that the country possesses many natural advantages for dairying, with no insurmountable difficulties, and that we are near a good market, I have every confidence of a bright future for our industry.

R. S. Conklin

(Formerly of the Municipality of Springfield)
has opened a

REAL ESTATE OFFICE

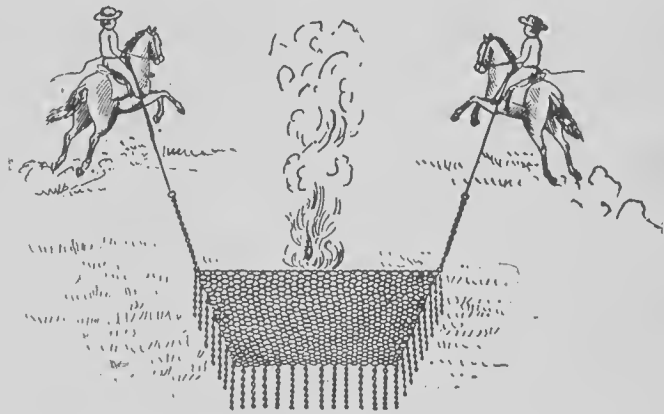
IN THE CITY OF WINNIPEG.

Any commissions introduced to him will be promptly attended to. Address—

Room 6, Foulds' Block, cor. Main & Market.
(Over Inman's Drug Store.)

MONEY TO LOAN

This PRAIRIE FIRE EXTINGUISHER



Is the only one of the kind made and is patented in Canada and United States. This apparatus has proven itself able to handle a prairie fire under any conditions. It is manufactured by The Greening Wire Co., of Hamilton, Ont.; is built of No. 6 wire, 18 ft. wide at top, 14 ft. 9 in. at bottom, 4 ft. deep in body, with 72 cross chains and 54 trailing chains, two chains, 10 ft., to attach lariat to and on horn of saddle horses. Straddle fire 60 ft. apart. By changing horses every three or four miles, fifteen miles of fire can be wiped out per hour.

For particulars and prices, address—

F. H. MARTIN, Moose Jaw, Assa.

"John, when that black heifer is killed we must have her hide tanned for a robe. I see W. W. CARRUTHERS, of Brandon, is making some beautiful robes out of black-haired hides!"

There's a Farmer's Wife WITH GOOD SENSE

We are making the best Robe for the money ever offered to the public.

WE ARE PREPARED to tan Cow or Horse hides for robes, and guarantee a better class of work than has ever been done in Canada before. This is a broad statement, but we will stand by it, and will convince anyone who may send us a hide to tan that we are not over-estimating our ability.

Samples of our work will be sent to any address on application.

**FIRST-CLASS FUR DRESSING
OF ALL KINDS**

A Specialty.

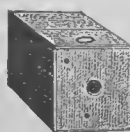
We guarantee all hides or furs tanned by us to be positively moth proof. These hides will not get hard with age or wear—the longer they are used, the softer they get. They are also waterproof from the hair side.

Write for prices and samples of work to

W. W. CARRUTHERS, 9th St., Brandon.

Dealer in Hides, Wool and Furs,

And Manufacturer of Cow Hide Robes and Coats, Lamb Skin Rugs, &c



FREE CAMERA

Complete with outfit and instructions. Takes a picture 2x2 in., and any person can learn to do it in a few hours by following the instructions. Outfit consists of 1 Camera, 1 box Dry Plates, 1 pkg. Hypo, 1 Printing Frame, 1 Developing Tray, 1 pkg. Developer, 1 set Directions, 1 Toning Tray, 1 pkg. Fixing Powder, 1 pkg. Silver Paper, 1 pkg. Ruby Paper. Camera and outfit securely packed in a neat box and sent all charges paid for selling only 15 Glass Pens at 10c each. They are over 5 in. long, made of colored glass, each securely packed in wooden case. Send this advertisement, with your name and address, and we will forward the pens. Sell them, return the money, and camera will be sent you all charges paid. Toledo Pen Co. Box Toronto

NWF



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Held Over.

Questions and communications from quite a number of our readers have been crowded out of this issue and we are compelled to hold them over.

Photographic Supplies.

L. G. F., Virden, Man.: "Would be pleased to have the address of any dealer in photographic supplies in Winnipeg."

Answer.—Duffin & Co., corner Main and Bannatyne streets, and Bennetto & Co., 436 Main street, handle photographic supplies.

Antidotes to Smut.

Subscriber, Ninette: "I wish to know if wheat can be successfully treated for smut by dipping in strong brine? If so, of what strength? Would strong, fresh air-slacked lime prevent smut. I have heard of the above methods being used in Ontario."

Answer.—Both these methods have been tried, but are now very much out of date. Brine strong enough to float an egg was used with apparent success. Lime by itself is a very doubtful remedy. It was used on wheat that had been first dipped in urine and then dusted with the quick lime. But when bluestone and formalin can be used at a cost of two cents an acre with the certainty of success, it is a mistake to try and resurrect those old remedies.

Hail Insurance Question.

Boissevain: "What do you think of the Manitoba Mutual Hail Insurance Co. trying to collect assessments over wild prairie? The agent round here made out a policy for \$800, covering 160 acres, but only 20 acres were in crop. I think the new company no better than the old. They should charge only on the actual crop area."

Answer.—We are confident that the new directors, if they are supported, will only assess for the actual crop area the coming season. But their calculations for the settlement of last year's business are based on notes now in their possession and they will try to collect accordingly. To go back on the actual area of last season would be very difficult indeed. How far they have the power to collect is still an open question.

Formalin vs. Bluestone.

L. H. H., Ninette, Man.: "Can you tell us whether formalin is as safe to pickle wheat with as bluestone? The latter is going up in price. Please give quantity required as authorities seem to differ."

Answer.—If our correspondent will look up Feb. 5th issue, page 106, he will find the results of the smut tests at Indian Head during '99. The North Dakota station finds formalin even more effective than bluestone. So far as The Farmer can learn formalin is quite as safe for wheat as bluestone. The usual quantity used is 4½ oz. to 10 gallons of water; then dip the wheat in this for 10 minutes.

Note.—Formalin is a proprietary name, while the true chemical name is formaldehyde.

Sowing Brome Grass.

Wm. Langrish, Oxbow, Assa.: "Since you published my letter in The Farmer re 'Sowing Brome Grass,' I have received letters almost every mail asking for further information, especially as to how the seeder should be set to sow the required amount. I have thought it best to ask you to kindly print the answer to this question in your columns."

I said nothing about this matter in my first letter, as it is impossible to lay down a fixed rule to work by. I believe that no two seeders sow exactly alike, or, at least, no two makes of seeders do. Also, it would make a vast amount of difference whether the grass seed was sown with oats, wheat, barley or rye. To sow two bushels of oats mixed with eight lbs. of grass seed, I think my drill (a Paterson hoe) was set at about 2½ bushels of oats. The only safe plan, however, is to take the amount one wishes to sow per acre, then measure off one acre of land, and having set the drill at what is supposed to be about right, see how the seed pans out. This plan would give anyone sufficient knowledge to work upon in the future."

Crop for Rough Breaking.

P. A. H., Indian Head, Assa.: "I have a piece of prairie land that was broken deep last spring, but which I could work no more. Under the circumstances, I would like your advice. What do you suggest me to do? Sowing down on the sod and harrowing after is said to give good results, but I do not think it. What would you advise to sow, wheat or oats, and how must I work the land?"

Answer.—Much depends on what the ground is like now. If left rough, it may be so dried out as to be very hard to put in shape to grow anything to advantage. If the work was well done, the sod should be pretty well rotted, and in that case the proper course is to tear up the surface, preferably by a disc harrow and sow while the mould is damp. Unless this can be done early, with moisture enough to secure early germination, it would be bad policy to sow wheat. Oats put in with a drill have much the best chance. To throw away seed on rough new ground and then harrow is very unlikely to bring any satisfaction, and in any case the amount of June rainfall will determine the profit from such land. Try to get a drill that will squeeze down the mould on top of the seed. Chain covering is no good in your case.

To Put Water Into a Barn.

H. Cater, Brandon, Man.: "In your issue of March 5th, Constant Reader, Newdale, Man., wants to know the best way of putting water into his barn with a windmill, the well being 75 feet from the barn. He asks two questions, how deep the pipes should be laid, and which is the best, a pump or a stuffing box. In reply to the first question I would say that ten feet below the surface is all right. I would advise him to lay the pipes in a wooden box, 4 inches square, made of inch rough lumber. In reply to the second, if he wants to use the pump by hand as well as with the windmill, then, what he wants is a three-way cock pump; but if he wants it for windmill use only, then a stuffing box is all right and will give satisfaction as well as being cheapest."

J. J. C., Saskatoon, Sask.: "In answer to Constant Reader, Newdale, I might say that I have a well 100 feet from my stable and that in the well I have a three-way force pump run by a windmill. The pipe leading to the tank in the stable is 6 feet under ground all the way. This arrangement works well. When laying the pipes in the open trench I put blocks of wood on

UNEQUALLED RECORD!!



After years of use by thousands of the most progressive farmers of Canada, the yearly sales of the

CHATHAM FANNING MILL

grow larger with each succeeding season. This, with the fact that all other MILLS sold in Ontario do not equal it, is certainly the most convincing proof of its superiority. No farmer should be without a good Fanning Mill. The best is not too good for you. Write for particulars and price.

THE M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO., LTD., CHATHAM, ONT.

\$9.95
GOLD WALTHAM

Regular \$15.00
Watch, Genuine
Waltham movement, latest model, ruby jewelled, compensation balance, polished regulator, stem wind and set. Fitted in a genuine gold-filled case that will wear for 20 years.

We ask no advance payment. Simply write, mentioning your nearest express office, and we will send the watch there where you can call and examine it thoroughly, then if satisfied it is really worth \$15.00 pay the agent \$9.95 and express charges. Buy direct and save the jeweller's excessive profits. In writing be careful to state clearly whether you want open face or hunting case. We can furnish gentleman's size at same price.

Johnston & McFarlane
Box N W F, Toronto, Can.

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We can supply any specialties and novelties in Rubber and Metal goods at lowest cash prices. If you require any article whatever which is not to be found in the regular stores, write us, and we will quote you prices. All correspondence confidential. Send 2c. stamp for Circular.

THE UNIVERSAL SPECIALTY CO., P.O. Box 1142, MONTREAL

WANTED RELIABLE MEN

Good honest men in every locality, local or travelling, to introduce and advertise our goods tacking up show-cards on fences, along public roads and all conspicuous places. No experience needful. Salary or commission \$60 per month and expenses \$2.50 per day. Write at once for full particulars.

THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING
Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in 2-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co. Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

BREAKFAST SUPPER EPPS'S COCOA

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Takes Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Best Timber in Speight Wagons.

If you have no dealer convenient, write directly to us for information.

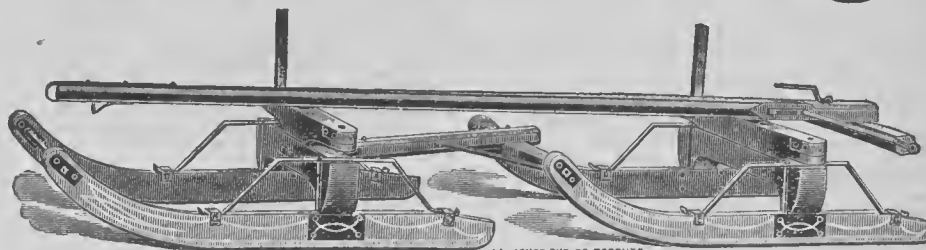
The Speight One-Beam Bob-Sleigh

For general use in Manitoba, N. W. T. and northern part of Ontario. Furnished with regular bolsters; 38½, 40 or 42½ inches between stakes, or with log bunks and clevises.

2 in. Runner	2½ in. Steel or Cast Shoe	6 ft. long
2½ " "	3 " " "	6 " "
3 " "	3 " " "	6 " "

Improved with Cast Channel Shoe projecting on each side of runner, protecting the woods and bolts.

Whiffletrees, Doubletrees and Neckyoke extra.



J.L. JONES ENG. CO. TORONTO.

THE SPEIGHT WAGON CO., Markham, Ont.

Dealers should write us for Catalogue and Prices.

the ground to lay them on, then turned over the pipes two narrow boards nailed together in the form of a V. Thus the soil does not come in contact with them and the space around them should protect from freezing. The soil should be well packed in, so that there will be less likelihood of the frost following down the fresh opening."

Dam and Sluice.

B. C., Man.: "I would ask through your columns how to put a dam across a coulee. How deep should the foundation be plowed. Give me a plan of a sluice gate, so that I can clean it out when I like. It is not a very steep coulee; the fall is about 1 in 13 feet. If you cannot give me a plan, please tell me where I can get one, also of a sluice. I would also like to get the proportions of the height to the width."

Answer. — Very much depends on the nature of the soil into which the embankment is to be sunk. One of the simplest ways is to dig a narrow trench across the coulee that will cut into the solid earth in the bottom and at both ends. Grooved and tongued boards, 2 inches thick, must be let into this so as to make a tight fit, permitting no water to get under or past the ends. This wall is to be carried as high as you want to hold the water, and fastened to upright studdings strong enough for the purpose, let well into the ground at the bottom. These uprights may be stayed at the top as well. The sluice to be a square box closed at the upper end and with a hole in the top on which the valve can be let down so as to make a tight fit. If the hole is made round and the valve made in the shape of a cork is one way to get a good fit. An upright frame should be fitted to hold the valve in position and also hold it down by means of a screw. This being made sure, good tough puddle should be beaten down all round where the boards fit into the earth so as to entirely prevent leakage by that way. If the job is well done, all that is now needed is an over-run a little way back from the dam, and a channel by which surplus rainfall may be carried away without danger to the dam itself. It is almost impossible to have an over-run on the dam itself that will not do mischief. Having made all tight, you can back your dam with stones to give it added strength. This is a workable suggestion. Your own wit must supply minor details. By digging you can broaden the area of the water all you want.

Sowing Brome Grass.

John Bray, Hamiota: "Wm. Langrish, Valley Farm, Oxbow, Assa., gives his experience in the Feb. 20th issue on growing Brome grass. It has been read with interest and is likely to be of some help to those

intending sowing this grass the coming spring. It would have been of more interest to myself if he had stated what he had set his drill at to seed at the rate of 8 lbs. per acre. I have about 5 bushels to sow this spring. I intend to sow it without nurse crop on well prepared ground, and would like to test the drill against broadcasting. Will also sow 20 acres of native rye grass. My experience in sowing Brome grass is scarcely worth giving. I commenced with the seeder, and with a stick I stirred, stirred and stirred, but found it to be a difficult job to keep the seed running. Finally I put the seeder away and completed the seeding by hand.

"A great deal of our old land needs to be turned to grass. With more grass, more stock of better quality, and with careful breeding, good shelter and liberal feeding we will have greater profits.

"There are a great many different opinions about handling manure. Some won't put it on the land on account of it making it weedy. I think that that can be overcome by seeding to grass and putting the manure on the last year before breaking up and cutting with the binder. The manure is worth consideration. Whichever way it is handled, it should be taken care of and applied to the land to restore fertility. I think in the near future many farmers will regret letting so much manure go to waste as they are doing at present.

"In conclusion, I would say to all who intend making a living on a farm: Take one or two good agricultural papers and take all the good you can out of them, as they are worth many times the subscription price."

Manger or Chute for Horse Stable.

Jos. A. C., Russell, Man.: "I am about to build a horse stable and am at a loss to know whether to put in a manger, rack or chute. By chute I mean an upright box to the loft with holes at the bottom for the horses to pull the hay out of. Your advice will be much appreciated."

Answer.—This is a matter in which personal taste comes in. What the writer may like may not be liked by others. The writer has tried both racks and mangers and prefers the latter. There is practically no difference in the amount of space required for either racks or mangers; with mangers a narrower feed passage can be used, thus giving room for the extra width needed for a manger. With racks, fed from the passageway, a little more room is needed in the passageway, but this is made up by the narrower manger or box put under the rack. Then, too, if much cut feed is used, the manger will be found the most serviceable. In this cold climate the chute, open to the loft above, is apt to make a drafty place even when well-covered. The same applies to racks open to the loft above.

With the chute, one is apt to fill it up and then the horse has access to more hay than he should have, or it sticks in the chute and he gets less, and valuable space is lost in the room overhead, besides the trouble of going aloft for every feed. The same trouble applies to racks open to the loft above. The best plan in our opinion is to have the hay come down a conveniently situated chute to an enclosure in or off the passageway, where it can be kept ready for feeding. The refuse left by the horses is much more easily cleaned out of a manger than out of a rack. We will be pleased to have the opinions of some of our leading horsemen on this subject.

The Peace River Country.

E. L. Lawrence, Peace River, Alta., writing from Edmonton, says: "A friend of mine put a copy of your paper into my hands the other day. When I looked it over and saw what a valuable, interesting and well-gotten-up paper it was, I was indeed sorry that I had not sooner become acquainted with it. Twenty years in the midst of the wilds and out of reach of mails may perhaps be sufficient explanation why we had never met before. In this number (November 20th) you copied a report from the Edmonton Bulletin upon some grain samples that I brought out from the Peace River last fall, and, in closing the article, you make use of this sentence: "This favorable climate so far north is due to Chinook winds and perhaps also to the crops being grown on flats well sheltered from the north. Now, may I ask why this little word *perhaps* was introduced into the article?"

"I am too well aware that the average mind cannot take in the idea of anything good coming out of Nazareth, much less to grasp the fact that even in high latitudes conditions may prevail which may nullify the advantage of being near that favored place, the equator. This is the reason of our long silence. We have just been quiet and 'kept hammering.' After twenty years of continuous residence through a wide diversity of seasons and experiences, we have thought it unnecessary to longer remain unheard from, and therefore for the first time we have brought out samples of what we have, and which could be multiplied by the million.

"The Chinook winds, as generally understood, are in no way responsible for 'the favorable climate' in that locality; but the general physical conditions, unique in this respect, have upset all the preconceived notions of north or south. As to having been grown in a place 'sheltered from the north,' the fact is the field from which these samples were taken has a northern slope and exposure."

"No, even the educators throughout our

land are not able to grasp anything of those 'illimitable possibilities' which lie ready to be unfolded in this wide and wonderful land, and therefore we need to guard ourselves from using expressions of doubt or disparagement concerning things about which we do not know just because we do not at once understand all the whys and wherefores about them."

North-West Entomological Society.

P. B. Gregson, Sec. N. W. Ent. Society, writes: "There will be a meeting of Territorial farmers on Wednesday, April 4th, 1900, at 3 p. m., at the agricultural hall, Innisfail, Alberta, for the purpose of exchanging experiences concerning the insects that have been troublesome in the Northwest in 1899. By invitation, the President of the Northwest (Canada) Entomological Society will address the meeting on "Pernicious Insects."

"Agriculturists are beginning to realize that their crop interests are quite as seriously threatened by foreign insect pests as by native ones. The list of imported insects is already a long one, and in it we find the Hessian fly, the common cabbage worm, most of the dangerous scale insects, and most of the granary, household and greenhouse pests.

"The general trend of insect migration, as well as weed migration, is, and has always been, from the east to west, and with increasing trade relations with western nations, injurious insects are liable to be introduced also from the west.

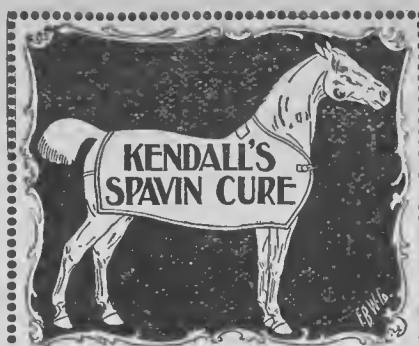
"Insect immigrants come in many ways—either as unnoticed passengers in crevices in vessels, or in their natural food, such as nursery stock, fruits, clothes, lumber or domestic animals. Of this class are scale insects, eggs of plant-lice, and the eggs and larvæ of many other insects. Or insects may come in packing substances used to surround merchandise, such as straw or grass. All of the grass-stem maggots common to Europe and North America have probably reached us by this method, including the Hessian fly, the wheat-midge, and wheat-stem saw-fly.

"It is therefore hoped that the farmers' meeting about to be held will show how far we in the Northwest are yet free from these pests, and by farmers keeping thus in touch with each other any new insects in any locality can at once be dealt with and steps taken to keep it under control before it becomes established, and it would be very desirable if every farmer would, before the date of the meeting, send to the Secretary of the Northwest Entomological Society, at Waghorn, Alta., an account of all insects that may have troubled him last year in his own particular district."

The Jones Windstacker, a Carberry invention, promises to take a prominent place among this class of farm machinery. It was tried the other day at Carberry and the expert machine men who witnessed its work spoke very highly of its merits. A factory for its construction is to be built, as soon as the weather permits, to enable its owners to supply the demand for this invention.

The Brandon Horticultural Society has had an active and prosperous record for the past year. It had 143 members paying 50c. each, and held six meetings for discussion of papers by the members on topics of practical interest. It held a special show on August 24th and 25th at which 424 exhibits were made. The income for the year was \$326.65 and the outlays \$322.40. Outside of their ordinary work they have given special attention to the question of tree planting along the sides of country roads in the district.

BOLE'S COUGH CURE CURES COUGHS.



WORTH \$50 A BOTTLE To This Man.

It may be worth a like sum or even more to you....

Fingal, Barnes Co., N. D., March 19, 1898.
Dear Sirs—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure and think it a good Liniment. I have cured a Spavin on my best mare, and I would not take \$125 for her, which I offered for \$75 before. I will be pleased to have your book and receipts for this inclosed stamp, as I read on the carton.
Truly yours,
FRANK SMITH.
Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mar. 6, '98.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.
Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a two-cent stamp for your valuable Horse Book. I had one but it is lost. I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure without one failure in years, and consider it the best Liniment for man or beast in the market. Please send me the book as you advertise in the bottle, for horses.
GEORGE BROWN.

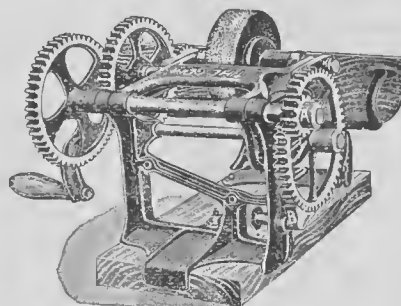
It is an absolutely reliable remedy for Spavins, Splints, Curbs, Ringbones, etc. Removes the bunch and leaves no scar. Price, \$1; six for \$5. As a Liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.



110 for 10 cents This book contains one hundred and ten of the best humorous recitations, embracing the Negro, Yankee, Irish, and Dutch dialects, both in prose and verse, as well as humorous compositions of every kind and character. Sent postpaid for 10c.
Johnston & McFarlane, 71 Yonge St. Toronto.
N W F

Gem Sickle & Tool Grinder



No mowing machine knife can be properly ground on a grindstone. The heel can't be ground properly. The bevel will be wrong. The point will be rounded off; besides it's a slow, back-breaking, hand-blistering job at best.

The Gem Grinder will sharpen perfectly any knife made. It will sharpen the heel as well as the point. It will grind nicks. It will sharpen old knives as well as new. It can't heat. It can't grind wrong. It's simple—a boy can sharpen a whole sickle perfectly in ten minutes. It's convenient—can be taken to the field. It saves time, mowers, horses and knives.

It can be changed in one minute to a tool grinder. It will grind anything that can be ground on a grindstone, and do it easier, quicker and better.

We would like to tell all its good points here. We haven't the room. OUR CATALOGUE TELLS THE REST.

AGENTS WANTED

O. M. McMILLAN, Brandon, Man.

Sole Agent of Chicago Wheel & Mfg. Co. for Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia.



\$4.65 A \$25.00 WATCH

In appearance, and the best time keeper on the market. Double hunting case, stem wind and stem set, superbly engraved. Fitted with an American model jewelled movement. Cut this out and send it to us with your name and address and we will send the watch to you by express for examination, you examine it at the express office and if as represented pay express agent our special introductory price, \$4.65, and express charges, and it is yours. Only one watch to each customer at this price. State whether you want Gent's or Lady's size. **TERRY WATCH CO., Toronto**

Here is the Implement that You Want for your Light Soil.

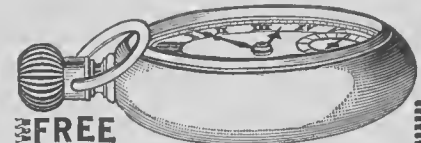
It is used by Progressive Farmers everywhere



THE McCOLM SOIL PULVERIZER AND COMPRESS FIELD ROLLER.

It crushes and grinds all clods, packs the soil without making a smooth, hard surface; no parts to wear or get out of repair. For particulars, address—

The H. P. DEUSCHER CO., Hamilton, Ohio.



FREE

You can earn this valuable American made stem wind and set Watch, by selling only 20 Gem Pins at 15c. each. The Watch is neat and well made, reliable and fully guaranteed. A watch that any man would be glad to possess. The Pins are beautiful in appearance, being exact imitations of large Sapphires, Emeralds, Rubies, Turquoise, etc., and almost sell themselves, as they have never before been offered at anything like this price. Write us and we will forward the Pins. Sell them, return the money, and your watch will be sent, absolutely free. Gem Pin Co., Box 597 Toronto.

IRON PIPE AND WROUGHT IRON PIPE

For Steam, Gas and Water. Good as new. Tested, Re-painted, Re-threaded and couplings furnished. Ranging in lengths to 20 feet.

ALL SIZES. WRITE FOR PRICES.

Write for Free Catalogue No. 214 of merchandise for **HOME, FARM AND FIELD**—from Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales. Roofing, Plumbing Material, Hardware, Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Tools, Machinery, &c., &c., &c. **AT HALF PRICE.**

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Extensive courses of study under an efficient staff. Special advantages in Music, Art and Commercial Work. A cultured Christian home for young ladies. Pupils may enter at any time. Terms reasonable.

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LIGHTNING WELL MACHY IS THE STANDARD
STEAM PUMPS, AIR LIFTS, GASOLINE ENGINES
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR C21
THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS
AURORA, ILL. - CHICAGO - DALLAS, TEX.

Trees, Shrubs, Fruits.

Do you wish to plant shade or seedling trees shrubs, fruits, flowering plants, or a better variety of seed potatoes?

I can offer you at reasonable prices the best and hardest you can obtain.

Write for list to

H. L. Patmore, BRANDON NURSERY MANITOBA.

Grower and importer of Northern grown

GARDEN, FIELD, AND FLOWER SEEDS

These seeds are strictly fresh, and are imported direct from the largest seed growers. We carry the **Largest Stock** of seeds in the Northwest. Send name and address for our

FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

J. M. PERKINS, 221 Market Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.

AN IMPLEMENT DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

A largely attended meeting of the retail implement dealers of Manitoba and the Territories was held in Winnipeg on Feb. 19th. The object of the meeting was to form an association of the trade. Above 70 were present, representing all parts of the country, and letters of hearty approval were read from many others who could not be present in person. Several jobbers were present and took part in the proceedings.

W. J. Kennedy, Virden, in speaking to the motion that an association should be formed, said the trade of last season had been large, but the clean-up at the end was very far from satisfactory. Collections had not been at all up to the mark. The exemption laws of Manitoba were very unfair to the dealer. The Virden Board of Trade were preparing a resolution against these laws. The custom of taking old machinery as part payment of new is also injurious to the trade. Another dealer pointed out that the farmers had gone into last year with rather inflated ideas and speculated in additional land, often with the cash that should have gone to pay their business debts. Crops did not turn out as large as they expected, prices were lower than they figured on, and they were holding over their grain for higher prices. This speculation on the part of the farmers was keeping the dealers out of their money.

Geo. Lawrence, M.P.P., Killarney, also spoke of the large volume of trade, greater than they had ever expected, but the money they should have received went to others. Manufacturers, too, were taking old machines as part payment, which was hard on the dealers. They should co-operate to try and get better terms from the railroads, which are now closing down or mixed cars.

D. Cameron, Melita, denounced price cutting, and long credits. Chris. Johnston, Baldur, did not object to exemption laws. Many dealers were inclined to push business too much. It would pay them better to do less business and get in their money faster. He would not take old stuff.

Another speaker objected to buyers coming in and getting the lowest cash price and then taking the goods away, leaving a big balance unpaid for months.

Several representatives of jobbinghouses spoke on points affecting the implement trade. Repeated testimony was given that the Massey Harris Co., though dealing directly with the farmers, did their competition in a very fair way.

A board of directors was afterwards appointed as follows: A. B. McLeod, Brandon, president; John McCurdy, Moosomin, vice-president; F. Chapin, Hartney, sec.-treas. Directors—Geo. Lawrence, M.P.P., Killarney; J. P. Porter, Portage la Prairie; W. Williams, Gladstone; and And. Grey, Qu'Appelle.

FALL WHEAT IN ALBERTA.

Fall wheat has been repeatedly tried in various parts of Manitoba and even in Assiniboia, only to prove that it won't do. It has had better luck in Alberta and this paper has several times noted particulars of such tests. The latest to hand is a letter from C. Kettles, Pincher Creek, who in a letter to the C. P. R. Land Department says:—

"I have been growing it very successfully for the last six or eight years. My practice is to summer fallow and manure the land thoroughly in the fore part of the season, thoroughly destroying weeds. I sow about the last of July to middle of August, thus securing a strong growth before the fall frosts set in. The heavy

growth of wheat makes sufficient covering without snow. Unlike eastern countries the wheat is always entirely killed by frost, but a new growth comes up early in the spring, in fact, my fall wheat is always green before the native grass. I have never threshed less than 40 bushels to the acre and as high as 60 of prime wheat. There is quite an acreage of fall wheat sown in this district this year."

One farmer of our acquaintance adds to the durability of his horse stable door sill by spiking down on it a piece of binder wheel tire turned inside upwards.

The institute meetings held by Mr. and Mrs. Yuill at several points in the province were well attended and great interest was taken in such subjects as related to dairy work and poultry raising.

J. J. A. Morath, Clayton, Mo., U.S., has invented an automobile plow. The plow is so arranged that it can be used for dragging a harrow or roller or even a binder. It can climb a hill with a plow.

RELIABLE FEED COOKER.

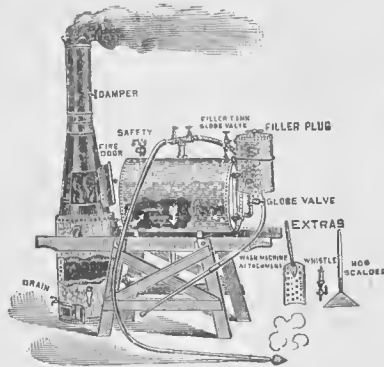
An illustration of the value of careful feeding for hogs and cattle is found in the following letters written to the Rippley Hardware Company, of Grafton, Ill.:—

D. C. Flatt, Importer and Breeder of Improved Large White Yorkshires Hogs.

Millgrove, Ont., Nov. 14, 1899.

The Rippley Hardware Co., Grafton, Ill.:

Dear Sirs,—For some time I have been looking for something in the line of a feed cooker that would answer my purpose. I usually keep from 200 to 300 hogs. Have spent considerable money on articles of this kind, and as yet have found nothing satisfactory. Having recently seen one of your Cookers in operation at London Fair, believe it to be the only Cooker on the market, or at least, the only one that I have seen that suits



my purpose. You will please find enclosed express order for your No. 2 Cooker, being price quoted in yours of the 10th. Ship at your earliest convenience to Hamilton, Ont.

Yours very truly,

D. C. FLATT.

Cartwright, Man., June 8, 1899.

The Rippley Hardware Co., Grafton, Ill.:

Your letter of inquiry received regarding Feed Cooker. In reply, would say it is all right; first-class in every particular; I would not be without it. I think every farmer that feeds stock should have one. I have cooked wheat for 150 head of cattle and 10 horses for the last two months. I am well pleased with it. Your Cooker has my best wishes for its success.

Truly yours, JOHN WALLACE.

Other users of the Improved Reliable Feed Cooker are equally as enthusiastic in their praise. The fame of the Cooker has spread abroad and orders are now being filled for the English trade. This reputation has been won solely on merit, the Improved Reliable being the cheapest and the safest to operate, as well as the most durable feed cooker made.

A special offer is being made to the readers of The Farmer this month. We advise all interested to write to Rippley Hardware Co., Grafton, Ill., for terms and circulars, not forgetting to mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

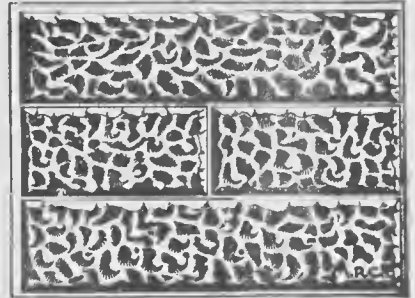
Edgar Harris, Moose Jaw, Assa., Jan. 9, 1900:—"Allow me to congratulate you on having such a good farm paper. I have just taken it for the last six months, and I claim the December 20th issue alone worth my subscription for the six months. In my opinion it is the best all-round farm journal in the Dominion."

Are you Building?

Why not use our

Rock Faced Stone

Steel Siding, Galvanized or Painted.



It makes a wonderfully durable and economical covering for new buildings, or for improving old ones.

Gives a most handsome effect—is very easy to apply—offers fire proof protection—and can't be penetrated by dampness.

By deciding in its favor you'll get the best results, at least expense.

Write us if you're interested, we'll send full information.

METALLIC ROOFING CO., Limited
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When writing advertisers mention the Nor'-West Farmer.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID (NON-POISONOUS) SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

The Original

Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip

Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large Breeders.

FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots; Cures Scabs, Heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.

Cleanses the skin from all insects and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.
Heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders
Ulcers, etc. Keeps Animals Free from Infection.

NO DANGER, SAFE, CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Sold in large tins at 75 CENTS. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

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1874

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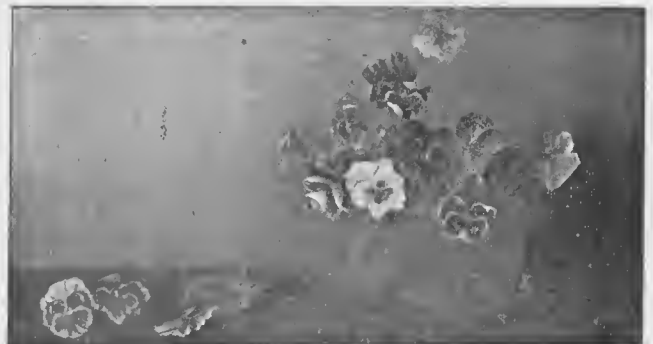
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WHAT'S THE MATTER?

By Sympathy, Ebor, Man.

What is the matter that the exchange of ideas has not been given in the "Household" columns of The Farmer this winter? Have the mothers waited for a special invitation, or have we abused the privileges you gave us other years, that you did not give us a chance again?

I am sure we all miss the bright and friendly letters. Perhaps some did wax warm over some (to them) important questions. Won't you forgive and overlook the failing? You know, where there is wheat there is chaff, too.

I know many have been helped and encouraged through the "Household" columns. When we learn valuable lessons by our own observation, we are glad to tell of them to others, so they can do likewise. I made a little discovery that I would like to tell to others. Though it may not be new to others, it was to me. During last fall and early winter I gathered only the thick cream for the churning, not allowing any milk, or even the thin cream that is next to the milk in the creamers, to go with the good cream. I churned it at from 66 to 68 degrees. The butter came beautifully in the usual time, which is such a pleasure beside the disagreeable experience which so many have had of not having the butter come.

INTERESTING AND HELPFUL.

In answer to "Sympathy's" inquiry as to whether the mothers have abused the privilege extended to them in the "Household" columns, the editor wishes it distinctly understood that the privilege has been far from being abused; on the contrary, it has not been made use of to anything like the extent it was hoped it would be. Numerous expressions of appreciation of the discussions which took place last winter have reached us, and we feel sure everyone enjoyed them. The men folks ask questions about their work, give their experiences, and tell about the lessons they have learned; why not the women too? In Ontario they have a women's institute; why can't we have an institute in each issue of the "Household" columns? We can't meet together, but we can all tell of some experience gained since last winter, some lesson learned, or ask advice about some new plan to be tried. Such suggestions and questions will be most helpful.

Some, no doubt, have been kept from writing because they are afraid they can not express their ideas in just the way they think suitable to appear in print. Never mind this; the editor promises that if you will only send in your ideas, experiences, ask questions, etc., in your own way and language, they will be put in shape so that you will not be ashamed of them when they appear in print. The editor of the "Household" pages wants to make these columns the most helpful in the paper, and wants every reader to help in this.

"Paw," asked Tommy, "what becomes of a cowboy when he grows up?"

"I presume he becomes a horseman, my son," replied Mr. Tucker. "Don't bother me with foolish questions."

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 1/2 & 1 lb Lead Packets - 3 & 5 lb Tins.
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And then read carefully his excellent testimonial. Size of Basement Walls 46x76x10 ft. high, with Root-house 14x26 ft



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Nov. 14, 1899.

Yours truly,

ANGUS MURRAY, Drysdale, Ont.

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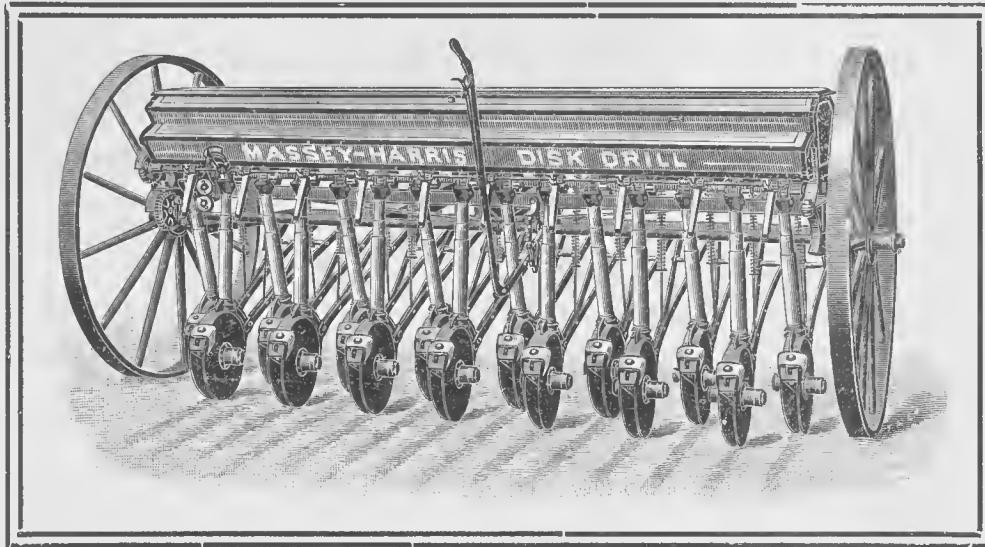
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BOILED FLOUR AS FOOD FOR DELICATE BABIES.

By a Grateful Mother, Abernethy, Assa.

I saw in one of your issues last fall a letter giving the experience of a mother raising seven children on food made of flour boiled for four hours, then grated. I had had considerable trouble with my baby, she being so delicate that cows' milk gave her indigestion, and a rash broke out over her face and the upper part of her body. I then tried gruel, which did very well until she commenced getting her teeth; then I found it was too loosening on the bowels. Just at that time I read the letter telling of this person's experience, and resolved to try it. I saw a difference the first day. Baby had whooping-cough during the winter, and I found it the only food she could take. I have tried the milk once or twice since, with always the same result, and am always glad to resort to the flour again. Having had to use the bottle with eight children, I know the care it is to a mother, and am sending this letter in hopes that some other mother will see it and try the same feed.

It is so simply made. I sift about $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of flour into a small cotton bag, and tie tightly. Have a pot of hot water ready, and put a plate in the bottom of the pot to prevent the flour burning. Put the bag of flour in the pot, cover tightly, boil $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, then turn the bag over and boil another hour and a half. I find that the longer it is boiled the more constipating it is. After it is boiled long enough, and while the cloth is wet, shake it out onto a plate, and let it partly cool, then pare the outside "skin" off, and then grate. This quantity will last a baby nearly a week. I take two tablespoons grated flour and two of white sugar, pour boiling water on, and stir till smooth, then add more water till thin enough to feed in a feeding bottle. It can be left thicker and fed with a spoon if desired, or a little milk may be added if baby can stand it. Baby never has cramps, as with this feed her "stool" is always a good color, and she is doing well.

Note.—The editor will be pleased to receive the plan of the house you mention.

HANDY RULES.

Kitchen measures are often a puzzle to young housekeepers with so many different cook-books. Ingredients are sometimes measured by the cup, pint and quart, and sometimes by the ounce and pound. If there are no scales, or if they are broken, which is generally the case, then the forenoon's baking is sadly interrupted. One woman, whose experience in this direction made her thoughtful, mapped out the following rules and tacked them on her kitchen wall:

- One pound of liquid equals one pint.
- One ounce of flour equals two tablespoonfuls.
- One pound of butter equals two cupfuls.
- One pound of flour equals four cupfuls.
- One pound of granulated sugar equals two large cupfuls.
- One pound of powdered sugar equals two and a half cupfuls.

Small Spokesman: "Many happy returns of the day, grandpa; and mamma says if you give us each a shilling we mustn't lose it."

"The doctor," says the young mother, "says baby ought to have one cow's milk for his daily drink. Now, really, isn't that entirely too much?"

These Three Preparations Free.



Step
By Step the
Slocum Treatment Cures

Consumption

Dr. Slocum, the famous scientist, whose lectures and demonstrations in New York and London this winter have astounded medical circles, has at last perfected his new system of treatment for the absolute cure of tuberculosis and all pulmonary diseases.

This triumphant victory over the deadly bacilli is far reaching in its effects, for there is no longer room for doubt that the gifted specialist has given to the world a boon that will save millions of precious lives.

Dr. Slocum's System of Treatment is both scientific and progressive going as it does to the very source of the disease and performing the cure step by step.

First Step.—Killing the life-destroying germs which invest the lungs.

Second Step.—Toning the entire system and strengthening the nerves—filling the veins with tingling new life.

Third Step.—Building healthy flesh and fortifying against future attacks.

The Slocum Treatment is revolutionary because it provides a new application for every stage of the disease. The failures of inoculation by Paris scientists are overcome by Slocum through progressive drug force. The diseases leading to consumption are also mastered so that once the bacilli are removed from the lungs there remains no other germ-breeding menace.

The Slocum System cures grip and its painful after-effects, dangerous coughs, bronchitis, and every known form of pulmonary disease.

It makes weak lungs sound, strengthens them against any ordeal, and gives endurance to those who have inherited hollow chests, with their long train of attending dangers.

To enable despairing sufferers everywhere to obtain speedy help before too late, Dr. Slocum offers.

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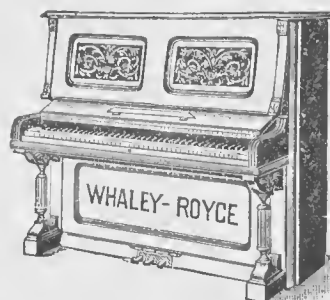
to every reader of this paper.

Simply write to THE T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO., Limited, 179 King St. West, Toronto, giving post office and express office address, and the free medicine (The Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

Sufferers should take instant advantage of this generous proposition, and when writing for them always mention this paper.

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Let no previous discouragements prevent your taking advantage of this splendid free offer before too late.



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OUR YOUNG PEOPLE.

The Cake of Charity.

Written for The Farmer by C. B. Loomis.

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Harry, the boy who sometime before had an experience with escaped wolves, was in the habit of taking long walks by himself in order to acquaint himself with his native city, New York. Country boys generally know all the points of interest for miles around their homes, but city children often grow up without knowing much about their town beyond the few blocks that lie in their neighborhood. This is certainly to be regretted in a city like New York, which is full of the most interesting localities. But Harry, thanks to the protection of the lion who so often accompanied him, knew New York from the Battery to the Harlem River.

One day he was out walking on Fifth Avenue, which as you know is the most famous street of residences in America. There are few shops on upper Fifth Avenue, and so when Harry passed a bakery at the corner of Sixty-fifth Street, he was much surprised and turned back. He had passed the spot hundreds of times before, but had never noticed it. He happened to have some spending money in his pocket, and he went into the store.

"What sort of cake have you, if you please?" Those of you who have read the other stories will remember that Harry was extremely courteous. He always took off his cap when he met an acquaintance in the street, and he often took it off in the house without being asked to by his mother; and if you have any younger brothers you will appreciate that statement.



Harry thought she looked like a doll come to life.

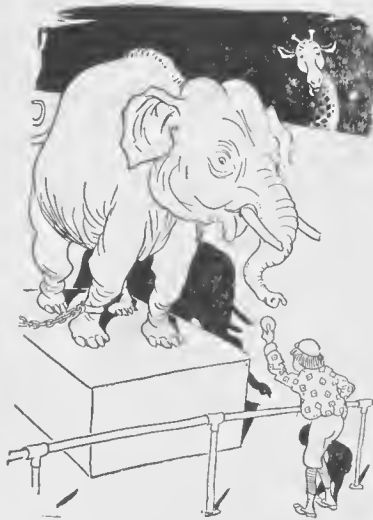
There was a very tall, thin young woman behind the counter. She had flaxen hair and pink cheeks and blue eyes, and Harry thought she looked like a doll come to life. The counter was heaped with all sorts of strange looking cakes of pretty shapes and

colors, and all of them were covered with frosting. Cake without frosting is much worse than an egg without salt, and this young woman knew it.

"I have charity cake, malice cake, good nature tarts, and so forth."

Harry thought the names very amusing, and he bought two of each kind of cake mentioned.

"Are they wholesome?" said he, which was a funny question for a live boy to ask.



So Harry gave the elephant a piece of charity cake and another peanut.

"Very," answered the girl, as she wrapped them up in a sheet of pink paper with a beautiful fairy story on one side of it. "If you're stingy, the charity cake will make you generous. If you're cross, the good nature cake will make you pleasant; but the malice cake is not good for children, and if you like I'll buy it back. I'll give you five cents a cake for it."

As Harry paid but a cent apiece for the cakes, he was only too glad to sell the malice cake at a profit of four cents. Boys sometimes develop the trading instinct very early.

After he had sold the cakes he bought five more malice cakes at a cent apiece, and then she bought them back at five cents apiece, so that he received a quarter for them.

"How do you expect to make any money if you sell your cakes at so much less than you pay for them?"

"I don't wish to make money on the malice cakes."

"Then why do you bake them?"

"I don't bake them; my baker bakes them."

"But why does he bake them if you don't wish to sell them?"

"Because he hopes I will sell them."

"And why don't you sell them?"

"Because I don't think they ought to be eaten."

Harry was just going to ask her why she baked them then, when he realized that they would go on talking all day long if he did not stop, so he walked out of the shop

with his cakes, after bowing graciously to the girl.

He had read "Alice in Wonderland," that treasure book for all bright children, and so he thought it was best not to eat any of the cakes himself. He would try them on the animals in the park instead.

The menagerie is only a short distance from Sixty-fifth Street, and Harry soon found himself in front of his lion's cage. But the big beast had the toothache, and he was so out of sorts that he was lashing his tail and growling in a way to inspire awe. Harry went over to him, and spoke in a low tone, and the lion stopped his tail lashing long enough to look at him and wink, but he was suffering too much to care to see his playfellow. So Harry handed him one of the good nature cakes, and the lion ate, and in a moment he had forgotten his toothache and was chasing his tail around the cage.

Harry was pleased to see how the cake worked, and went into the elephant house, where he found one of the elephants eating up a whole peanut without offering any to the other elephants. He spoke to him, and the elephant looked ashamed, but went on crunching the peanut. So Harry gave him a piece of the charity cake and another peanut, which he had picked off the ground. If Central Park were to be deserted ten years by people, birds and beasts, when they returned to it they would find where the menagerie and bear caves and bird houses had been—lofty peanut trees would be waving their beautiful green limbs. Don't tell me that peanuts don't grow on trees, for I know better. If chestnuts grow on chestnut trees and walnuts on walnut trees, of course it is reasonable to suppose that peanuts grow on peanut trees.

As soon as the elephant had eaten the cake, he broke open the peanut, and politely offered half of it to his companion beast. And the latter grabbed it without so much as a thank you.



Please take a bite of my cake, which is the only way of showing how much I like your cakes of soap.

Harry had now learned all he wanted to know about the properties of the cakes. He was a little sorry that he hadn't kept a malice cake, that he might have given a

piece to one of the gentle deer. He was sure that it would have developed the temper of a tiger in a minute. But I'm glad he didn't. There are enough tigerish tempers in the world without adding to them.

On Fifth Avenue there dwells a man who is as rich as a king in a fairy book. And he was as mean as he was rich, and wouldn't give a cent to a poor man even on Christmas day. Harry knew him by reputation, and it had always worried him to think that with so many poor people as there were in the city, this man should hang on to his money with such tenacity. There's another big word, but if you suppose that I am going to give up big words just because you won't need them for a year or two, you're mistaken. A big word is only made up of several little words, and if you learn a few now you'll have that many less to learn in the years to come.

This rich old man was as cross as he was mean. He would not let little boys run around in his front yard or play railroad in his balconies. He used to make the servants of his servants drive them off. For, although he was very mean to others, he denied himself nothing that money could buy, and he had servants for his servants, so that his servants would have nothing to

Now Harry had heard that the only way to the old man's consideration was through his vanity. He had invented his soap himself, and had built his fortune up from one cake, which he made and sold when he was a boy, and he liked to think that it was the best soap ever sold. Well, of course, you know that all soaps are the best. If you don't believe it, read the pretty advertisements in the back of the magazines.

Harry had a very engaging manner, and when the great man stepped out of his coach, he walked up to him, and, removing his cap, he said in a tone of excessive sweetness unmixed with servility: "Mr. —, I have always used your soap, and that is why I am such a clean little boy. (Which was the truth.) Please take a bit of my cake, which is the only way of showing how much I like your cakes of soap."

The millionaire was tickled. The boy had not asked him to give but to take, and that is always an easy thing to do—for some people. The cakes looked so pretty and so fresh that he broke off a large piece from each one. First he ate the good nature cake, and he had no sooner done so than his face beamed with sweetness, and he patted Harry on the head and said: "My little man, you are a good fellow to be so

say, his eyes glistened, although he was anything but a cry-baby.

Then Harry developed a new power. He found he could tell at a glance who deserved help and who did not. All the evening they drove from house to house, and Harry distributed the money until the last bag was emptied and the last woman had murmured her thanks.

And if they had done nothing else, the spectacle of the beautiful horses and the gorgeous coach would have been a good one for the poor people, who seldom saw anything finer than a junk wagon in the way of an equipage.

The beautiful thing about the cake was that its effect never wore off. The elephant to this day divides his peanuts with his companion. The big lion is still good-tempered, and the old man and Harry rode around New York night after night until there was not a worthy poor person in the city who had not been helped. But I think that if the old man had given them all tickets to the country, and a small piece of ground when they got there, he would have done better yet.

One day I met Harry, and I asked him why he didn't try to get a piece of cake that would make it impossible for people to be poor and miserable, and he immediately ran off to the bakery to try and find some. But there was no bakery there. If he'd ever had a chance to get such a cake he had lost it. He thought that the baker had moved somewhere else, but I think she had given up business. No one can buy a heavy loss and be successful, and those malice cakes were her ruin.



Harry distributed the money until the last bag was emptied.

do but wait on him. Of course Harry never played on his balconies, because he lived in a flat and had a fire escape of his own to play on; but he did think it hard that the poor little ragamuffins that sometimes sweep down on Fifth Avenue from the side streets could not have a little innocent fun if they wanted to.

Harry wanted to give the old man some of the cake, but how to make him eat it he did not know.

That afternoon he waited near the palace of the rich man until his coach-and-eight came up from his office. He had made his money selling soap, and he rode to and from his office in greater style than that shown by the President of the United States. He had an opalescent coach drawn by cream colored horses, and there was nothing on Fifth Avenue that could approach it for elegance.

At precisely six o'clock the rich man drove up to his palace, and three servants in livery dropped from the coach to open the door. Then ten more came from inside the palace with a silken awning upheld on golden poles, which they held aloft so that the great man would not get sunstruck on his way into the house.

thoughtful. I never ate such delicious cake. If you will bring me some more tomorrow I will buy it of you—provided that you sell it at the wholesale price." Then he took a bite of the charity cake, and in an instant he smote his forehead and said: "Mercy me, what suffering there is in this city. Bring me my bags of gold, and you, boy, jump in with me, and we will visit the poor and do what we can to relieve them."

Harry was over-joyed. He jumped into the coach. The servants, who were too astonished to speak, hurried out with bags of gold until the floor and the front seat were piled up with them.

Then the millionaire told the coachman to go where Harry wished; and as the boy was familiar with the quarter of the city where alms were most needed, they were soon speeding down town.

As they came near to the squalid portion of the town, the old man's face glowed with sweetness. "To think that I never realized what I could do with my money before," said he. "This is better than making soap or selling it, for it will be making happiness—by wholesale. Won't it, my boy?" said he to Harry.

"Yes, sir," said the lad, and, strange to

WIDE AWAKE

Up! Up! Up!

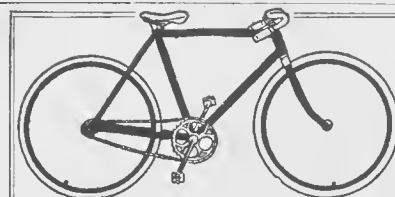
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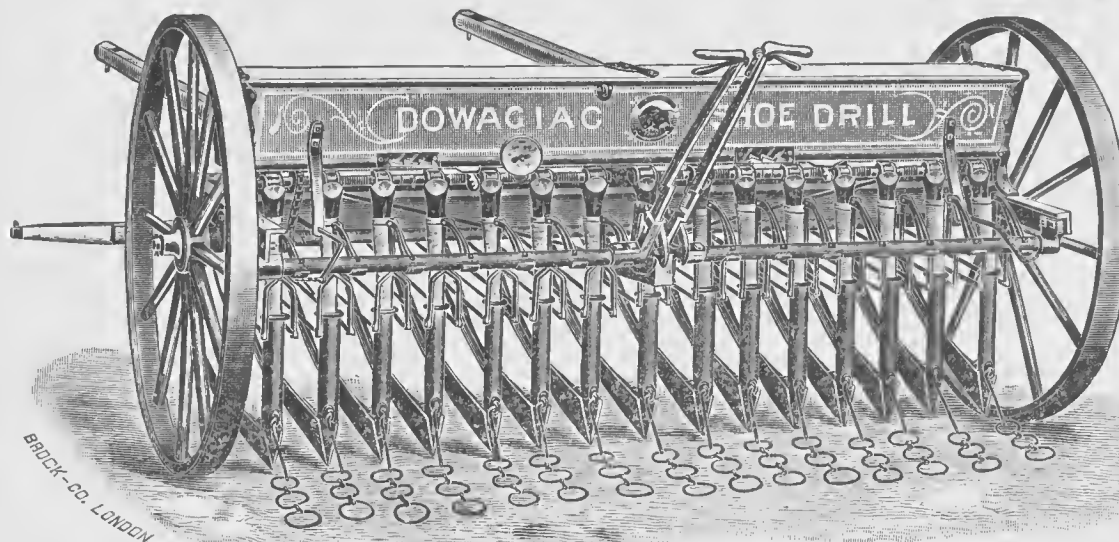
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MANY USES FOR EGGS.

The uses to which eggs may be put are many, aside from their employment in cooking.

A mustard plaster made with the white of an egg will not leave a blister.

White of an egg beaten with loaf sugar and lemon relieves hoarseness—a teaspoonful taken once every hour.

An egg added to the morning cup of coffee makes a good tonic.

A raw egg with the yolk unbroken, taken in a glass of wine, is beneficial for convalescents.

It is said that a raw egg swallowed at once when a fishbone is caught in the throat beyond the reach of the fingers will dislodge the bone and carry it down.

The white of a raw egg turned over a burn or scald is most soothing and cooling. It can be applied quickly, and will prevent inflammation, besides relieving the stinging pain.

One of the best remedies in case of bowels troubles is a partly-beaten raw egg taken at one swallow. It is healing to the inflamed stomach and intestines, and will relieve the feeling of distress. Four eggs taken in this manner in twenty-four hours will form the best kind of nourishment as well as medicine for the patient.

A raw egg is one of the most nutritious of foods, and may be taken very easily if the yolk is not broken. A little nutmeg grated upon the egg, a few drops of lemon juice added, some chopped parsley sprinkled over it, or some salt and a dish of cayenne pepper, vary the flavor and tend to make it more palatable when taken as a medicine.

The white of a raw egg is the most satisfactory of pastes, and is better than any prepared mucilage or paste one can buy. Papers intended to be put over tumblers of jelly and jam will hold very securely and

be air-tight if dipped in the white of an egg.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Rolls Biscuits.—One pint of flour, one teaspoonful baking powder, one small salt-spoon of salt, two eggs, one teaspoonful of lard, one teaspoonful of butter, and a small cup of milk, or enough to make a stiff dough. Sift flour, baking powder and salt together, rub lard into flour, then the eggs into the flour (without previous beating); mix well, add the milk, stir well, then turn the dough out onto the board and roll out a half inch thick into an oblong shape, then spread the butter evenly over the dough, roll as for a jelly roll, then cut the roll with a sharp knife, pieces three-quarters of an inch thick; stand each piece on the end in the baking pan; bake fifteen minutes in a quick oven.

Bean Soup.—Soak big black beans all night, put on fire early in the morning, with three pounds of lean beef and one of salt pork, cut in slices. This makes soup for six people. Water must be put on in beginning for that number, and to allow three quarts or a gallon for boiling away. Boil slowly all day, mashing the beans occasionally. Hour before dinner add salt-spoon of allspice, salt, pepper as needed, juice of a lemon, two teaspoonfuls of sugar. Before serving pass through a sieve, forcing the pulp through too; put on stove to have it hot, add slices of hard boiled egg and lemon.

Egg Croquettes.—The eggs for the croquettes should be boiled for about ten minutes, and the whites and the yolks pressed together through a potato press or chopped very fine. For six croquettes allow six eggs, half a pint of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, a

tablespoonful of chopped parsley, ten drops of onion juice, and salt and pepper to taste. Put the milk over the fire, rub the butter and flour together, add it to the milk, and cook it till you have a smooth paste. Add all the seasoning to the chopped eggs, mix them with the cream sauce, and turn out to cool. Form into cylinders, dip into egg, and then in bread crumbs, and fry into smoking hot fat. Serve with mushroom sauce.

Orange or Lemon Cake.—Make a layer cake, using any good recipe or the following: Cream one cup of butter with two cups of sugar, and add to this two-thirds of a cup of milk and the yolks of three eggs. Sift one heaping teaspoon of baking powder in three cups of flour, and beat in with other ingredients, keeping the dough as soft as you can; add the beaten whites last. This will make four layers. For the filling, beat the yolk of two eggs, gradually adding one cup of sugar. Grate the rind of one lemon or orange, and add it and the juice, one teaspoon of boiling water and one teaspoon of corn starch or flour, and last the beaten whites. Put on an inner boiler, and keep on the stove until sufficiently thick. Add more lemon or orange juice if needed, beat a moment, and let cool before spreading between the layers.

Custard Pie.—One cup milk, one half-cup of sugar, three eggs; flavor with one teaspoonful lemon essence. Bake until the custard is set and firm, then remove at once. Prepare meringue as for lemon pie; spread evenly, and sprinkle with one tablespoonful of cocoanut; return to the oven and heat through but do not brown.

Customer (entering poultry shop): "I would like to look at a big fat goose."

Small Boy: "All right, sir; father will be down in a few moments."

THE HERO MAKER.

Young Mr. Morrison, of the Daily Planet, wandered out on one of the numerous piers that make certain fashionable portions of the Atlantic coast look like the rim of a gigantic cogwheel. It was the last day of his vacation, and he was getting ready to return to the hot metropolis. He had spent the morning bidding good-bye to three young ladies to whom he had been making violent and simultaneous love. With the savings of a year he had posed for two glorious weeks as a young man of fortune, and, to use his own expression, he had "torn Mt. Desert wide open." He had been looked upon with great favor by the feminine contingent of idlers, but with growing suspicion by the adolescent collegians who associated with them. He had won the hearts of the young ladies and the money of the young men with equal ease. As he had returned the hearts to the keeping of the young men, and spent the money on the young ladies, he could not look upon himself in any other light than that of a public benefactor. Hence he was contemplating himself with considerable satisfaction as he strolled up the pier. There was still the greater part of

something for you. I'm a sort of a knight-errant, that is, I do most of my work at night and make a good many errors, according to the city editor. But confide in me, nevertheless. Perhaps I can get the Planet to take up your case and put you under the protection of the S.P.C.C. In what way are they cruel?"

"They make me earn their living," blubbered the girl.

"Make you earn their living! Well, it can't be much of a living. I don't believe you're a day over 10 years of age. What is your particular line?"

"I'm a hero-maker, sir," she answered.

"A hero-maker," gasped the astonished reporter. "Well, that's a new one. Everything is new now-a-days—even my cuffs. I suppose you're a 'new' girl, and before long I fancy we'll be hearing of 'new' babies. Will you kindly tell me what a hero-maker is and how you make a living by being one?"

"I permit my life to be saved," said the little girl, seriously.

"That's strange," ejaculated Mr. Morrison. "Most people object to familiarities of that description."

"You don't understand," said the girl.

"No, I'm afraid I don't."

"It's this way," she explained. "Lots

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

Avoid Baking Powders containing
alum. They are injurious to health

plan by which the Planet could rescue this girl from her cruel parents, with due credit to itself and incidentally to him. Suddenly he heard a simultaneous crash and shriek, and looked up in time to see the little girl fall backwards into the sea. The rickety little camp-stool, provided no doubt by her cruel parents, had broken, or rather parted, and precipitated her into the water. In an instant young Mr. Morrison followed her. He was a strong swimmer, and in a few minutes had her back on the pier.

"There," said he, much pleased with himself, "that time your life was saved in dead earnest."

"Oh, you're so good, so noble," murmured the hero-maker.

Mr. Morrison thought pleasantly of the paragraph in the Planet's statement of the case, in which it referred to the gallant manner in which one of its own reporters really and legitimately had saved the little girl's life, thereby winning her confidence and learning her cruel secret. The young lady herself was crying harder than ever now.

"There, there," he said, consolingly. "everything's all right. I'll have your mother and father before a court within a week. All you've got to do is to keep from being drowned in the meanwhile. I'd show you something about swimming if I had time, but I have only half an hour left to pick up and take the train. Good-by—"

"But I shall be beaten and starved!" shrieked the little girl.

"Why?" asked her preserver, blankly.

"Because they'll think I've been doing business on my own hook, and they'll want the money—and I won't have any to give them."

"That's a fact," assented he. "Haden't thought of that. I'll fix that all right, though. Here's your fifty dollars, and you can tell them you caught a sucker. I'll get even with them later." And Mr. Morrison handed her fifty of his remaining dollars, kissed her, and hastened to his hotel.

* * * * *

The next afternoon, in high spirits, young Mr. Morrison of the Daily Planet, walked into an uptown resort much frequented by his confreres on the daily press of New York. Duncan, the free lance and special writer, was there, and was telling, bombastically, as was his wont, of a "story" he had just written up and sold to the Planet.

"It's about some clever English swindlers, Morrison," said Duncan. "One of them is a dwarf (she used to give swimming exhibitions in Europe, by the way) who poses as the daughter (little girl act, you know) of the other two. She appeals to the sympathies of verdant young men



Farm Home of Albert Mollard, Balmoral, Manitoba.

a hundred dollars in his pocket-book and three locks of hair and a dozen cigars more or less equally distributed through his clothes.

The pier was vacant save for the presence of a solitary little girl, who sat at the end of it. He glanced at her quite casually.

"She is clad in raiment as white as the driven snow," said he to himself, with a self-appreciative grin, "and her golden hair is hanging down her back." But, as he approached her more closely, he suddenly exclaimed, "By Jove, she's crying!" He walked up to her. She was indeed crying bitterly.

"Hello, kid," said young Morrison, laying his hand soothingly on her shoulder, "what's the matter?"

"I'm bewailing my fate," whimpered the little girl.

"Bewailing your fate, eh? Humph! Sounds kind of professional. I say, kid, are your father and mother devotees of Momus, Terpsichore, or any of those ducks? I mean, are they on the stage?"

"No," answered the little girl, "but they are cruel."

"Ah, worshippers at the shrine of Bacchus, probably," mused Mr. Morrison. "Well, in what particular way are they cruel, kid? Tell me. Perhaps I can do

of people, young men of fortune mostly, but now and then young women who want to make an impression, like to get a reputation as life-savers. Papa talks it up with the young men he thinks will do, and mamma with the young women. Then, if they are willing to pay the fee of \$50, I fall into the water and let them rescue me. Then papa writes them a letter of thanks and gives them a photograph of me, with an appropriate inscription on it. It's a great scheme. My life has been saved ever so many times. We go to all the famous ocean resorts in the world."

"Yes, it's a great scheme," assented Mr. Morrison, whistling softly to himself, "but I don't see anything particularly cruel about it." There was a chance for professional work here, and he appreciated the opportunity.

"Well, you would if you were in my place," she went on. "You see, they really do save my life. I can't swim a stroke, and if they didn't I'd drown. It's too *bona fide*. That's what's the matter with it, and I'm frightened to death every time I fall in." And, like all women, new and old, she proceeded to prove her terror by her tears.

"That puts a different face on the matter," the young man admitted. And he set his quick wits to work to figure out a

THE CASE SEPARATOR

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH

that Mr. J. J. Campbell,
of Hartney, bought.

He Says:

Separator gave me satisfaction.

Separator gave costumers satisfaction.

Separator did not throw over grain.

Separator runs easy.

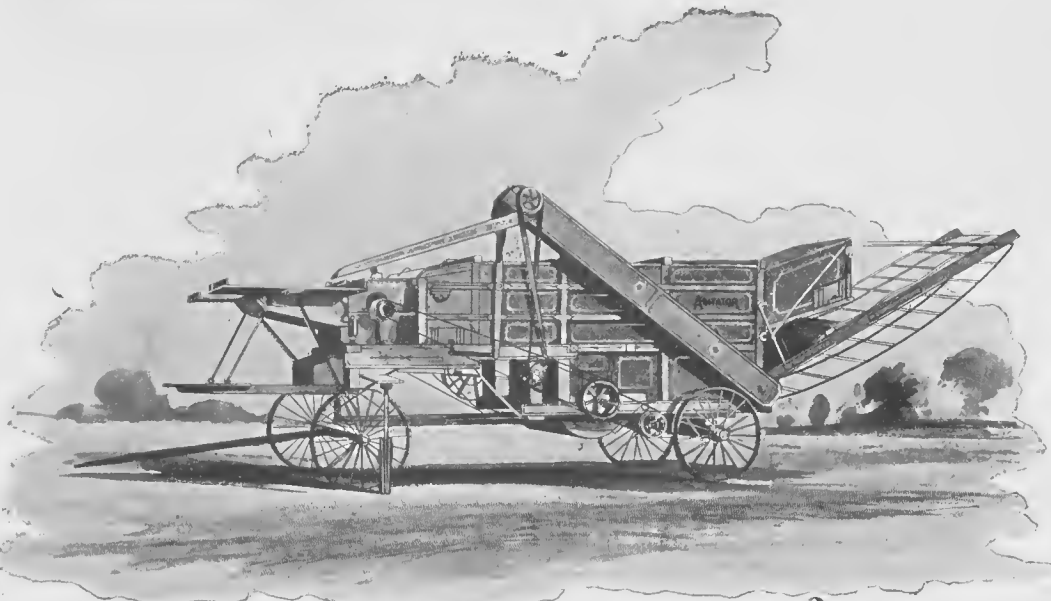
Separator required no repairs.

Engine is 15-Horse-Power

Engine gives all power required.

Engine is equal to a Canadian 20-Horse-Power.

Engine burns straw.



J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.,

D. B. MACLEOD, Gen. Agent.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

by telling them that she is a hero-maker—that is, her parents make her fall into the water and be rescued by young men seeking glory in the eyes of their sweethearts, at fifty dollars a head. She is seated, while telling her little fairy tale, in a trick chair that collapses at about this point, and in she goes. Of course, Mr. Verdant goes in after her, pulls her out, and thinks himself a big man. Then she plays the clever part of her game. She tells him that her parents will think she has worked the game and will demand the fifty, with whippings and all that sort of thing if they don't get it. Of course, Mr. Verdant produces the long green, and—why, where are you going, Morrison?"

"I'm going to the dentist's answered that young man, with a look of disgust on his face. And he added to himself, when he had reached the street, "to get my eye teeth cut."

A FORERUNNER OF GOUT.

During infancy and childhood the chemistry of the body is somewhat less complete than in adult life. Uric acid and other partially oxidized products are found in comparatively greater abundance.

Uric acid and its salts, especially the urate of soda, occurring in the blood of adults in abnormally large quantities, predispose to attacks of gout. A greater quantity of these substances than is normal also produces bad results during childhood.

The liver is the principal chemist of the human economy, and overwork of this organ is the cause of most cases of an overproduction of uric acid.

Overloading the stomach may be said to take the lead among the causes of an inactive state of the liver. A child should never be urged to eat more than it wants. Cakes and sweetmeats, proverbially unfit

for the child's use, should only be allowed in extreme moderation, or not at all, if they are found to cause "wind on the stomach," "water brash," "heartburn," or other well-known symptoms of stomach disorder. Sugar, however, forms a valuable source of energy, and is usually well taken in its pure form with bread or with bread and butter.

Children in whom uric acid is overproduced often suffer from "bilious" attacks, headache, nausea, and vomiting. Instead of aiming to correct the symptoms with medicine, it is much better to study the child's diet, with a view to eliminating from it such substances as may give rise to his ailments.

Often the child will do well with less food given at shorter intervals. A glass of milk with bread during the morning, and again in the afternoon, in addition to the meals at the usual hours, will often prevent the child from overeating or from "bolting" his food at meal times.

It has been found that two considerations sometimes overlooked in the management of children particularly affect the functional activity of the liver.

The first thing necessary to the healthful action of the liver is a plentiful supply of oxygen. Oxygen is most abundant in out-of-door air. The second point which should receive attention is the direct intimacy between the mental functions and the liver. Depressing emotions, such as fear, grief, continued excitement, lessen the liver's activity, both in children and in adults.

After the child has reached a suitable age, he should be left to employ himself quietly for a part of each day. Continued attentions of adults, or of much older children, rapidly tire the mental faculties of young and rapidly growing children.

Melted alum is a good cement for lamp tops. Apply as soon as melted. As soon as cold the lamp may be used.

LOVE AND LIFE.

Love is not love that loves for only love,
Or hopes for hope, or dies to live again;
With dice in hand Love throws the highest move,
Yet knows his guerdon is the kiss of pain.
And Life is Life that struggles against living,
Hopes against Hope, and dies with every breath;
Gives grace of grief, nor grudges in the giving,
Draping Love's laurels round the scythe of Death.
—Pall Mail Gazette.

Tourist (in remote corner of Scotland):
"You get no newspapers here? Good gracious! you never know what's going on in France?"

Rustic: "Aweel, and whit about it? The folk in France are nae better aff. They dinna ken whit's gaun on here."

Mother: "Why did ye strike my child for naething?"

Teacher: "I struck him because he wouldn't tell me where the River Thames was. He only stood and looked at me."

Mother: "He wad be dumfounded at yer ignorance, likely."

The Irishman was painting his barn, and he was hurrying his work with all his strength and speed.

"What are you in such a hurry for, Murphy?" asked a spectator.

"Sure, I want to get through before me paint runs out," was the reply.

If a curtain-pole is rubbed until smooth with a woolen rag dipped in kerosene, the rings will run on it much easier.

The juice of a pineapple cuts the membrane from the throat of a diphtheria patient when nothing else will.